

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TRIBUTE TO ROSALYNN CARTER

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, our most important leaders are those who speak out on behalf of those who have been ignored or are disadvantaged. I consider former First Lady, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, to be one of these leaders. Throughout her involvement in public life over the past two decades, she has been a strong advocate on behalf of one of the most discriminated against and most needy segments of our population: Those with mental health and addictive disorders. She was directly involved in the formulation and passage of the landmark Mental Health Services Act, has received numerous awards for her work as an advocate, and has testified before Congress many times on mental health issues and appropriations.

On March 24, 1993, Mrs. Carter continued her efforts in coming up to Washington, DC, at my invitation, to meet with Senate Majority Leader GEORGE MITCHELL and Speaker of the House THOMAS FOLEY, and to speak at a luncheon for Members of Congress. The message she conveyed was simple: Mental health care services for those who need them must be included in health care reform. The mentally ill have suffered enough. We have the means to help them, and we now have the opportunity to make treatment available. For those who missed the opportunity to hear Mrs. Carter at the luncheon, I am introducing into the RECORD her remarks.

## COMMENTS OF ROSALYNN CARTER BEFORE THE HOUSE WORKING GROUP ON MENTAL HEALTH

It is a pleasure for me to be here today to talk with you about the inclusion of mental health in the health care reform effort. I want to express my appreciation to President Clinton and to Hillary for presenting us \*\*\* all of us \*\*\* with the opportunity to undertake the important and challenging task of including all Americans in an equitable, effective and efficient health care system. I also want to thank Tipper Gore for her leadership of the work on mental health.

The goal of universal access to health care, first proposed by President Truman, has proven more difficult to achieve than most could have imagined. The idea that we are now poised to achieve this goal represents an historic occasion. For the millions of Americans who have not had care or who have had limited access to care, the idea that they will now be included is significant.

For those millions of Americans with mental illnesses who have felt specifically excluded from the mainstream of health care, the idea that we will now include them has special significance.

We must develop mental health care that is on a par with physical health care. We must develop mental health care for people with the most severe mental illnesses and for

those with less severe illness for whom treatment can be clearly effective. And we must develop the kind of mental care that provides the range of treatments and supports adequate to meet the needs of those who are suffering. These key features have been captured in the wording of HCR 52, introduced by Representative Kopetski. And an article I read last week in the New York Times suggested that these ideas are being actively considered in the current deliberations about reform.

Inclusion of mental health care will signal again our intent as a society to end discrimination against people with mental illnesses. In the tradition of the Fair Housing Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act, we can again confirm our belief in the value of each person to have equal opportunity under the law.

Inclusion will also show our determination to cast aside the old stereotypes and myths that have long worked against adequate care for people with mental illnesses \*\*\* to cast them aside just as years ago we cast off the chains that constrained them.

There have been tremendous strides made in treatments in recent years. The old assumptions about the need for purely custodial care for persons with serious mental illnesses are fading with the development of effective treatments and medicines. We have learned a great deal about the mind, the scope of problems faced by people with mental illnesses and the supports they and their families need, but too many people remain uninformed about the progress. If we are to have sound mental health policy, indeed, a sound health policy, we all must move beyond historic prejudices, misconceptions, and stigma.

Inclusion will signal our willingness to apply the new knowledge we have gained that tells us we must treat the whole person. It is now clear that mental health is an integral part of health and must be an integral part of health care. With all of the recent advances in knowledge, the historic justifications for dealing with mental health differently from physical health are eroding. We know so much more than we did just a decade ago about how our mental state affects our bodies, and about how physical changes in the brain affect mental and emotional functioning. While systems of care for physical illness and mental illness tended to evolve separately, we now see that the basic functions performed by the physical health care system \*\*\* preventive, curative, rehabilitative \*\*\* are the same basic functions that must be performed by a health care system for people with mental illness.

This view has important implications for policy and for the design of delivery systems and financing mechanisms. If similar systems of care are to be provided for physical and mental illnesses, one of the major implications is that there should be parity in coverage. Mental health benefits and physical health benefits should be subject to the same limitations and conditions. We should put an end to the special and arbitrary limits traditionally imposed on mental health benefits, whether in the form of so many days of hospitalization, or a certain number of out-

patient visits, or the total amount that may be spent for a person in a year or a lifetime.

Another implication is that mental health benefits must be available for people with serious mental illness and for others with less severe illnesses for whom timely and cost-effective treatment is clearly beneficial. The criterion for coverage should be medical and psychological necessity—not one diagnosis versus another, not one form of pain instead of another. Let us not develop criteria that invite temptations to play games with eligibility and diagnosis in order to push costs from one budget to another.

For those individuals who suffer through a lifetime of serious mental illness and whose loved ones have exhausted every resource, we have a special obligation to provide treatment and supports that maximize their functioning. The recent advances in medications and developments in psychosocial rehabilitation have shown that these people can be helped, and that many can be helped in ways that are cost effective. Indeed, proper combinations of active treatment and rehabilitation demonstrate that community-based services are, for many persons, more humane, more effective and cheaper than institutionalization which is frequently required when we fail to provide the proper services. What we may be discovering is that the old, traditional practice of placing special limitations on benefits packages for mental illnesses, which was done to contain costs, have been penny-wise and pound-foolish—that the savings achieved in the short run will be significantly exceeded by costs in the long run.

With regard to people who experience mental problems that may be less severe than those I have just referred to, it seems neither acceptable nor practically sensible to exclude them from treatments that we know to be effective, efficient, and which can enable them to resume their role as effective contributing citizens in society—whether at home, in school, or at work. Common sense tells us that we should help those at risk of more serious preventable problems to avoid later suffering, dysfunction, and great cost. People with these less severe disorders who receive timely and effective care can be more caring parents, or more alert school children, or more productive workers, and we should enable them to be so through enlightened health policy and accessible care.

A further implication is that the range of services must be adequate to the task. A full range of services for the diversity of problems and people are needed. We should develop a single universal health care system based on real needs. And we should—we must—be as efficient as we can be.

In the matter of financing, I would like to make note of the extremely important role that existing State systems play in both the delivery of services and the financing of services. This role is unique, unlike anything in the public health arena. As deliberations over health care reform proceed, these existing State resources must be given special consideration. They need to be marshaled for maximum impact upon the needs of people with mental illnesses, and harnessed in a way that will not compound the fiscal bur-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

den on States, but will engage them as true partners in the reform. The experiences of State mental health systems in designing and managing whole systems of care may also provide useful lessons for the design of the overall health care system.

We have a challenging task ahead, and there will be very difficult decisions to be made. I know you are aware that the entire mental health community views this time as a rare opportunity. It is an opportunity that has unified the mental health community as never before. While there may not yet be complete consensus about every detail of mental health inclusion in health care reform, there is now—for the first time in my memory—considerable agreement about both the principles at stake in reforming the health care system, and the broad outline of a benefit package to implement those principles.

Hopefully, the proposal that emerges will be one that the entire mental health community can fully support in the coming days. And hopefully, the proposal which is finally adopted by this Nation will be one that future generations of Americans will look back upon as a landmark in the history of enlightened care for our fellow citizens who suffer from mental illnesses.

#### THE NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM NO. 5: FAMILY FACES 86-PERCENT INCREASE IN 26 MONTHS

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, just another example of why we desperately need health reform and health cost containment in the Nation, ASAP. The letter is from a family in southern California that makes the case more eloquently than I can.

Because of their fear of losing the insurance that they have, I have changed the names to protect the truly innocent. The numbers cited in the letter are accurate.

Excerpts from the letter follow:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: My wife was a full-time employee of X until we had our first boy, Tom, in 1987. The medical, dental and vision care we received through X was excellent.

My wife resigned from X in September 1988, and we came under the COBRA umbrella until December 1, 1989. During that time we paid \$275.83 a month for our family coverage with Y.

Because our COBRA coverage with X ended, we converted to a Y "individual conversion plan" effective December 1, 1989. Our family premium with Y on the "individual" plan rose to \$1,053 per quarter or \$351 a month.

In October 1990, Y notified us that their "individual conversion" plan was changing. That meant the loss of prescription drug coverage, the addition of hospital co-payments and an increase in our doctor visit co-pays.

On our one-year anniversary with Y on our "individual" plan, our premiums increased from \$351 to \$493.99 a month, a 40 percent increase.

That 40 percent increase coupled with the decreased coverage started me looking for other health care program options. However,

my wife was four months pregnant with our second child and no insurance company would cover us on the childbirth. Since the pregnancy was considered a "prior condition," we decided to wait until after the birth to change insurers.

On April 12, 1991 our second son, Bob, was born with congenital heart disease. Y was great about his medical care. At five months old Bob had open heart surgery. But aside from the ever-increasing premiums, the change in coverage that year resulted in an extra \$1,000 in costs (Co-pays of \$500 each for the birth and the surgery.) In addition, Bob's medicines cost \$50 to \$60 a month, which are no longer covered by our "individual" plan.

Fortunately, Bob's doing great. He is thriving and growing nicely. Unfortunately, because of his congenital heart disease we have not been able to find an insurance company to give us family coverage and we have not been able to switch from Y as planned.

On January 1, 1992, our family rate increased from \$493.99 to \$581. On January 1, 1993, our family rate increases from \$581 to \$654.43.

To recap our increases under the "individual conversion" plan:

From December 1, 1989 to November 30, 1990 the monthly premium was \$351.

From December 1, 1990 to December 31, 1991, the monthly premium was \$492.72—an increase of 41 percent.

From December 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992 the monthly premium was \$581—an increase of 17 percent.

January 1, 1993 the monthly premium increased to \$654.43—an increase of 13 percent.

The total increase over that 26 months period was 86 percent—from \$351 to \$654.43.

As a comparison, Kaiser Permanente is currently charging \$350.49/month for a family, but they will not accept us because of Bob's heart condition.

Are there any other alternatives available to us?

Please don't hesitate to call if my family can be of any assistance in your efforts on the behalf of all families to bring some sense and fairness to the health insurance industry.

#### THERE'S STILL NO FREE LUNCH

**HON. NEWT GINGRICH**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as this body prepares to address health reforms, we must remain aware of the substantial costs and dislocation that would result from imposing expensive mandates upon business.

In an article which I would like to submit for the RECORD, Robert J. Samuelson lucidly describes the hidden role that increasing health care costs have played in holding down growth in the wages of middle-class American workers over the past 20 years. He argues that health care mandates imposed upon business have prevented real wage increases at a level commensurate with rising worker production.

I commend the article to my colleagues.

[From Newsweek, Apr. 12, 1993]

THERE'S STILL NO FREE LUNCH

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

One of Americans' constant complaints is that our incomes aren't growing rapidly. Be-

tween 1972 and 1990, median family income rose 8 percent compared with 89 percent between 1950 and 1970. The usual explanation for this is that the productivity slowdown has hurt wage growth. But something else has also happened. Perhaps half of normal wage growth has been absorbed by things we don't see in our paychecks: the rising costs of health care, environmental regulation and the legal system.

As a society, we have decided—though not in any conscious way—to take more of our pay in forms other than money. We have gotten more medical care, cleaner air and water and easier recourse to law for everything from divorce to product liability. There's nothing inherently wrong with this. Higher health spending has improved millions of lives. Our air and water have become cleaner. But along with the benefits, we need to be more aware of the costs. They affect our debates of everything from health care to legal reform, and yet their magnitude is not widely recognized. Let's see why.

Productivity (the economy's efficiency) is the wellspring of higher living standards. As we produce more, there's more to buy, and living standards rise. Indeed, productivity and family income increased more or less in lock step for the first 25 years after World War II. Since then, the relationship has come unstuck. Even with slower productivity growth, we should have achieved sizable income gains. Between 1972 and 1990, productivity rose 18 percent, about twice the growth of median income.

What happened? America has hordes of economists (116,000 in 1991), and yet this question—the breakdown between productivity and income growth—has been virtually ignored. But a big part of the answer is bound to be the surge of nonwage spending.

There's been a massive spending shift of nearly 7 percent of GDP. In a \$6 trillion economy, that means we now spend about \$420 billion more annually on these activities than we would have. For all the benefits, this sort of spending erodes take-home pay in two ways.

First, companies channel more of workers' compensation into health insurance, not into paychecks. And second, companies recover higher environmental, regulatory and legal costs by raising prices. Either way, workers' incomes suffer. (A good example of the price effect is the requirement of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, which will force oil companies to produce a less-polluting gasoline. The added costs may raise pump prices by 5 to 10 cents a gallon in 1995.)

Suppose that none of these changes had occurred and that, as a result, family incomes had risen another 7 percent between 1972 and 1990. Then, the gain would have been 15 percent (the actual income gain of 8 percent plus 7 percent more), close to the 18 percent productivity increase. From this, I conclude that rising health, environmental and legal costs cut income gains by roughly half.

#### BIG LOSS

Now let me hedge a bit. This is a crude estimate. It may not be precisely right. Growing income inequality may explain some of the slow rise of median family income (half of all families are above the median, half below); high-income families have done better than average. I have also made a lot of simplifying assumptions. Some exaggerate the impact of health, legal and regulatory spending; others understate it. Finally, I ignore the effect of the growth of two-earner couples on family incomes.

But my hunch is that, if some diligent economist made all the proper adjustments,



the basic conclusion wouldn't change. Maybe the wage loss would be as small as one quarter or as large as two thirds. (the Congressional Budget Office estimates that rising health-insurance costs alone have cut real wage gains by half since 1973.) Whatever the details, the loss of money income is a big one.

We need to acknowledge it. Instead, we deny and compartmentalize. We complain that our incomes aren't rising fast enough. Meanwhile, we want extensive health-care benefits, a cleaner environment and more legal "rights" of all sorts. There's only a loose understanding that these matters are ultimately connected. There's a tendency to snicker at businesses that say they can't afford a new fringe benefit, or that they're being overregulated and swamped with paperwork. The assumption is that companies are just whining, that they can absorb the extra costs.

But in the end, the companies don't absorb the costs. We all absorb the costs, which are passed along in one way or another. The cost of any single benefit or regulation isn't typically large. But lots of small costs ultimately become big costs, and they grow over time. The lesson is especially apt now, because we're on the threshold of a major debate about health care. We need to find ways to restrain rising costs. Likewise, we need to avoid the temptation of simply imposing expansive mandates on business—whether for health care or other employee benefits.

The same lesson applies to all regulatory and legal activities. We ought to search for opportunities to make our laws work with more speed and less expense. Reform of product-liability laws (a bill has just been introduced in Congress) is long overdue. In general, we need to be more cost-conscious. The expense of perfection can be exorbitant: for example, eliminating the final ounce of pollution. "However desirable the goal, the question has to be asked: is the last step toward achieving it worth what you're giving up?" says economist Milton Russell, director of the Joint Institute for Energy & Environment. We can disguise or ignore the costs; but we can't eliminate them. That old and clichéd axiom still applies: there's no free lunch.

#### WINNING SPEECHES OF JILL POLCHAK AND GEORGE M. ZETTS

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Jill Polchak and George M. Zetts, two outstanding young people from my district.

Mr. Speaker, every year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and their ladies auxiliaries sponsor "The Voice of Democracy" speech writing contest. This contest, in cooperation with the State and National Associations of Broadcasters, gives thousands of high school students the opportunity to voice their opinions on their responsibilities to and reflections of our great country. The winning speeches are then transmitted via broadcast media across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Jill Polchak and George M. Zetts wrote the winning speeches in Mahoning County. Here, for your enjoyment, are these two inspirational works:

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By George M. Zetts)

The United States of America is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, country in the world. Our nation has been in this position for many, many years now. It is up to this young generation, my generation, to work hard to keep America at the top of the totum pole. It is up to us to keep the United States on the right track and make sure that we never get off of it. It is up to us.

It is up to my generation to keep America rolling on. We are Her future; Her tomorrow. Many of the issues that are the burden on today's back must be lifted off and solved by us. It will be our responsibility to get our economic system back on the road to success. It will be our responsibility to educate our children so that they may learn and live a good life for themselves. It will be our responsibility to be positive role models for generations to come so that they will see the light in us and follow it instead of turning towards the darkness. It will be our responsibility to help save our environment so that future generations will have an earth that is safe for living. These will be our responsibilities in the future.

Even though the United States is a great nation, it is obvious that we have some problems. Our economy is not in the greatest state to say the least. With an astronomical national debt, a seemingly valueless dollar, and a high unemployment rate, the economic status is a feeble one. It is up to my generation to take this slumping economy by the horns and turn our situation around. We must jump start our economy so that we can once again have a prosperous country.

Education is a key to our future. Without an education, there is no tomorrow. Nowadays, any decent paying job will be occupied by a person with some type of further education. That is why it is our job to start instilling in the generations to come a fervor to learn. The power of learning brings up self-confidence, discipline, and respect. With these characteristics implanted in our children there will be no stopping their progression into the future. But without it we will only slip back into the past.

My generation will be looked upon as the leaders of this country soon. We will be making the decisions that not only will affect us but also the generations coming. That is why we must prove that we are strong, positive examples to our children so that they will have footsteps to walk in as they become the leaders of this nation. Our decisions now will affect their outlook on things to come, so let's get a good lead in this race and pass the baton on with things to look forward to.

As each day passes it seems as though the well-being of our earth is deteriorating. This was never a problem before like it is today. Our disrespect for our planet has put us in a terrible predicament. We must try to put back a respect for this wonderful earth. It will be our responsibility to turn this tide of carelessness around and once again establish a love and respect for our planet.

All too often our elders blame each other for the failures of the American Dream. Group blames group and no progress at our problems takes place. My generation is fully cognizant of the fact that excuses and re-creations will not suffice. We are ready to ignore the foibles of the past and move to correct the problems that shall be our legacy. Let us turn away from the clichés of the past and show that our generation is better than that. We will meet and correct these problems head on and we shall prevail.

This country of ours, the United States of America, is still a great country. It is our re-

sponsibility, the responsibility of my generation, to make sure that the United States stays the great country that it is. It is all up to us and my voice in America's future.

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Jill Polchak)

It slowly yet steadily begins to trickle down, drip by falling drip. What was once only a few small beads instantaneously turned into vicious brooks, brooks streams, and streams torrents. This vivacious flooding embodies every aspect of his wrinkled face. His face grows pale, pale with confusion, and his hands, his hands tremble as he ponders over which one he will discard. His eyes wonder while his body twitches with frustration. Every breath he takes he savors as if it were to be his last. Even the blink of an eye tortures every nerve in his body. For he realizes unless he speaks out soon to say "I fold" he will leave entirely everything up to fate. He silently begins prays to "Lady Luck" in hope of making the right decision.

As he relentlessly abandons five more poker chips my heart begins to flutter with joy and relief. I feel as if a heavy load has just been removed from my back, and my body leaps with ecstasy as I lay down my hand and begin to pursue the jackpot. Filled with sudden bliss I shout out, "I've won Yes, I've really won." While my voice is still echoing in the stale air I begin to hear the splicing sound of the cards being shuffled once again. As the new hand is being dealt my opponent utters: "You may have won this battle, but the war has not yet fully begun."

Our life, too, is a card game we must all play. One full of challenges and worthy opponents we must all face. Our world is like the cards we are dealt. Sometimes we have a "royal flush" and at other times it seems we have nothing. But our voice like the poker chips can determine if our voices will be the one's saying, "Yes, I've won" or mournfully stating, "Maybe next time."

Our country is faced with many decisions, like a player must decide whether or not to continue the bitter game. But I feel winning can be made easier by looking at our opponents straight in the eyes and seeing what chips he has to wager with. Today, our country is one of the greatest around, but it is not necessarily flawless. To gain the ultimate jackpot we must rid it of the "three of Spades" and acquire the Ace of Diamonds, which is composed of efforts that need to be made in the government, and economy of this nation.

First, our government. Some may see it as untouchable as winning in a game of poker when your opponent has a hand of four queens. But with a little perseverance and effort the hand can be won. I believe I can gain access to new cards just by the use of my solemn voice. Although I am not old enough to vote, my voice can be used to: encourage, petition, protest, inspire, teach, and even campaign for what I believe in. The U.S. Government is this Nation's future. Yet many do not realize our government was created "For the people, by the people, and of the people." I feel our future lies in the hands of this generation, and even though I alone can not do everything I made the first step. The first leap to inspire others to take a stand for what our forefathers so bravely died on the battlefield for. They died for this nation, and our inalienable rights which is the greatest jackpot of all this universe will ever see.

A second challenge we must face before we pick up the Ace is poverty. Over thirty million people live below the minimum poverty

level and of those thousands upon thousands are Americans. Yet we insist upon aiding foreign countries instead of those within our nation. I feel we should ban together and help out our neighbors first instead of those hundreds of miles away. I speak out to promote the need for more charity and volunteer work within the community, support groups for those disabled or just in need, and even just a little respect for those less fortunate than ourselves. See while we are playing cards in the comfort of our own homes, there are children actually dying in the cold, wet streets of America. I realize I am only one person and I can not do everything, but eliminating poverty is one of my priorities, and I hope it is yours also.

In conclusion, I feel we all need to speak out whether it be through our actions or our voices. If we neglect these problems and stay silent our winning in the "game" will soon be shuffled in with all the other cards in the deck of dreams. I believe we should all speak out and turn our dreams into reality. Besides, the cards have already been dealt, the game has already begun, and the wages have been set. We are expected to win this one for ourselves and the future generations. My Voice In America's Future is the name of the game! Yes, the rule will be intricate and the challenges great, but by being an active vocal participant I will never ever lose the battle.

**TEXAS TECH LADY RAIDERS  
HONORED**

**HON. BILL SARPALIUS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating my alma mater and the Texas Tech Lady Raiders for their victory in the NCAA division I women's basketball national championship. Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that Texas Tech is only the second southwest conference school to win the title in the 12-year history of the NCAA tournament.

The Lady Raiders, under the direction of Head Coach Marsha Sharp, pulled off an impressive 84 to 82 victory over Ohio State to win the NCAA tournament on April 4. It was a great day for all Texans, but it was an even greater day for those of us from west Texas.

The player who left the court with the biggest smile was senior Sheryl Swoopes. Ms. Swoopes was voted most outstanding player of the final four, scoring an NCAA championship game record 47 points. But she, of course, didn't pull off the win by herself.

Eleven of the 12 Lady Raiders are Texans, and nine of them come from west Texas. The Texas Tech Lady Raiders roster includes: Diana Kersey, a junior from Lubbock; Nikki Heath, a sophomore from Sweetwater; Stephanie Scott, a junior from Plano; Krista Kirkland, a senior from Spearman; Noel Johnson, a sophomore from Nazareth; Janice Farris, a junior from Lubbock; Kim Pruitt, a junior from Idalou; Cynthia Clinger, a senior from Freedom, Wyoming; Michelle Thomas, a freshman from San Antonio; Melinda White, a freshman from Borger; Michi Atkins, a freshman from Loraine; and Sheryl Swoopes, a senior from Brownfield.

Mr. Speaker, the Texas Tech Lady Raiders had an incredibly exciting season in 1993, a season that won't soon be forgotten by any Texan. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the NCAA division I women's basketball national champions, the Texas Tech Lady Raiders.

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SEPARATION PAY ACT INTRODUCED**

**HON. DAN GLICKMAN**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing on behalf of the administration the Central Intelligence Agency Separation Pay Act. This measure is intended to assist the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] in meeting personnel reduction targets while avoiding involuntary separations.

The legislation authorizes the payment of a separation bonus—according to formula but in no event greater than \$25,000—to CIA employees within certain personnel categories who retire or resign voluntarily. Bonuses would not be authorized for separations occurring after fiscal year 1997, and the bill would be effective upon enactment.

This proposed bill is virtually identical to the measure enacted last year for the Department of Defense. CIA officials argue that separation pay authority will allow the Agency to encourage personnel with skills surplus to its needs to leave, and allow the hiring of a small number of new employees with critical skills, even as the overall number of employees is reduced.

The Subcommittee on Legislation of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will be conducting a hearing on this measure shortly. Should the need for the legislation be justified by the Agency, I expect the committee to take action on this matter prior to consideration of the fiscal year 1994 intelligence authorization bill.

**HONORING THE LEADERS OF  
TOMORROW**

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 20 in the White House Rose Garden, a very special event will occur. It is not the signing of a piece of legislation, nor is it the introduction of a foreign dignitary. It is, however, an event of equal significance: First Lady Hilary Rodham Clinton has invited 100 young women and men from the District of Columbia to join her as they are honored as Tomorrow's Leaders Today by Public Allies, a program that exemplifies President Clinton's call for commitment and participation by the next generation of our Nation's leaders.

Public Allies was established in 1991 by a diverse coalition of young people, advised by

community leaders and public officials who all share a common concern for finding and preparing this country's new leaders. Public Allies connects young women and men, ages 18 to 30, with jobs and training in community-based organizations, public interest groups, and innovative government agencies and programs. The organization provides teams of young people with the tools and opportunities to work professionally to solve pressing public problems and inequities.

Each year, Public Allies identifies 100 young people from varying racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds to be honored as Tomorrow's Leaders Today. They are people with diverse visions and unique talents, but they share a common commitment to improving society and pursuing a leadership role in public service and community life.

Public Allies is a paradigm of the kind of innovative program our country needs to give our young people a real stake in their Nation's future. I am pleased to be serving as an honorary host of Tomorrow's Leaders Today, and wish all the honorees every success in the future. We will all reap the benefits of their talents.

**VOICE OF DEMOCRACY: MY VOICE  
IN AMERICA'S FUTURE**

**HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the award winning essay by one of my constituents, Ms. Elizabeth Stock, of Camp Hill, PA.

Ms. Stock's essay, "My Voice in America's Future," was awarded first place in the State competition of the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] annual Voice of Democracy essay contest in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was sponsored by VFW Post 7415 and its Ladies Auxiliary in New Cumberland, PA, and her essay placed 13th in the national competition.

As my colleagues know, the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program. The program is in its 46th year and requires high school students to write and record a 3 to 5 minute script on a patriotic theme designated by the sponsor. The theme for the 1993 contest was "My Voice in America's Future." Over 136,000 high school students participate in this annual contest and it is truly an honor for Ms. Stock to be selected the Pennsylvania State winner. It is an even greater accomplishment for her to receive 13th place honors in the national contest.

Elizabeth Stock is a senior at Camp Hill High School in Camp Hill, PA. As a former educator, I am always very pleased and encouraged when I see dedicated and committed students excel in academic endeavors and be rewarded for their hard work and talent.

Elizabeth Stock is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stock of Camp Hill, PA, and is currently planning a career in physics research. From reading her essay and meeting this outstanding young lady, it is obvious to me she has a bright future ahead of her.



I would urge all of our colleagues to review Elizabeth's essay, which I have inserted for the RECORD. I believe they will find reading this essay enjoyable and uplifting.

**MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE**  
(By Elizabeth Stock)

In the summer of 1787, 55 men met in Independence Hall to frame a new government—a government based on a revolutionary concept—popular sovereignty. In the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, this was "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

In the beginning, the people were few. Their voices could easily be heard. Their concerns shaped America's laws. Their convictions interpreted them. It was truly government by the people.

There were skeptics who said that this "popular sovereignty" would not last—that it would soon fade into history. They were wrong.

This grand, experimental government has survived and flourished, and proven to the world that democracy does work. Today, our nation is the most prosperous in the world. Our government is stable and effective. We have emerged as a world leader, wielding power and meriting respect. And we have grown.

The question now arises, with all these millions of citizens, can we still have rule by the people? 250 million individual voices, no matter how strong, melt into a meaningless clamor at the national level. To solve this problem, we have a representative form of government. Through this system, my representative in government hears my voice, and is able to vocalize my concerns at a national level.

Sadly, there are those who do not understand this system. They think that what they have to say doesn't make a difference, and tragically, they don't participate in the government. They wrongly believe that the power to govern has been taken out of their hands.

But the voice of a single individual is strong, and so important that it has often changed the course of history. Oliver Cromwell, one of England's most influential leaders, rose to power in 1645 by just one vote. During the American revolution, one vote struck down a bill that would have made the official language of the United States German instead of English. Texas was annexed to the union by one vote, and Andrew Johnson escaped impeachment by a margin of one vote. On November 8, 1923, members of the tiny Nazi party met in a small tavern in Munich and—by one vote—elected Adolf Hitler as its new leader.

One voice has the same power today. At a critical point, one voice can bring about destruction and demise or one voice can build and strengthen a nation, leading to freedom and justice and truth for its citizens. The power lies in one voice—your voice, my voice.

My voice is powerful today. My voice can change America's future. I have a dream for our country. I have fresh ideas and strong ideals, and I have the vision to see them come to pass. I can contribute to the great country into which I was born.

I can and will learn about the issues in question. I will write to my congressmen. I will cast my vote for the men and women whom I believe will best serve our nation, and one day I will represent the people in office myself.

I will make my voice heard in the future of my country, because I believe in rule by the people, I believe in America.

**TRIBUTE TO GERTRUDE ALLIONE**

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Ms. Gertrude Allione of Springfield, IL, for realizing her lifelong dream of a high school diploma. At the age of 91, she is about to receive her high school equivalent certificate.

The following article from the March 27 *Decatur Herald & Review* about Ms. Allione's tremendous achievement follows:

**91-YEAR-OLD TO REALIZE DIPLOMA DREAM**

SPRINGFIELD.—Gertrude Allione says she's been dreaming of a high school education since she was a child. Now, at age 91, she's about to get one.

"I think I've made it this time," Allione said Friday.

Riddled with obstacles, her struggle for a diploma finally is nearing an end as she prepares to take a U.S. Constitution test—the only thing standing in the way of her diploma equivalent. Last week, she passed a mathematics test, the last of her five General Educational Development exams, and she expects to get her certificate in June.

"She's a delight," said Phil Schmidt, chief GED examiner for the Springfield area.

Her struggles began in the third grade, when she was sent to work at St. John's Hospital to help her family make ends meet.

"I wanted to go to school; I liked school," she said.

Working at St. John's began her nursing career, first as an aide and later as a practical nurse. She studied through mail courses offered by Chicago's Wayne School of Nursing and took additional classes at St. John's to earn her licensed practical nursing degree.

"I think I was born a nurse," she said. Her husband—she married at age 19—discouraged her efforts to further her regular public education. And state law wouldn't let her sit alongside youngsters in regular classes to pick up where she left off in fourth grade.

In 1932, she persuaded sympathetic educators to establish night classes for her in the basement of a Taylorville church.

Allione stuck with her studies as best she could during a period when she was cooking and doing laundry for seven family members. By the time she reached the equivalent of a ninth-grade education, the law allowed her back into the classroom for day-time courses.

In World War II, Allione quit school again to work for an ammunition factory in Illinois. After that, she divorced her husband and devoted her life to nursing, from which she retired in 1974.

"I've been dreaming about that diploma ever since dad took me out of grade school," she said.

**THE NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM NO. 6: "WHERE IS THE INSURANCE?"**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, where has the insurance in health insurance gone? Citizens of

this country live their life in fear of becoming ill due to the fact there is no longer insurance or security in their health insurance.

The following letter from Hayward, CA, is only one of many examples of health insurance horrors. It is a shame when our people must pay such a heavy price for life-saving medical procedures, and then find nowhere to turn as they learn their insurance has run out. Again, I ask, where has our insurance gone?

People must be relieved of this enormous pressure; they must be given somewhere to turn. Health care reform will be too late for some, but it will save millions of people from this and similar situations. We must act now; we must restore insurance and security to our citizens.

REPRESENTATIVE STARK: I know that you have been very active in medical and senior problems.

My husband is 58 years old and has been unemployed since December 1992 except for a few part-time jobs.

He received a kidney transplant 5 years ago and requires lab work approximately every 6 weeks at a cost of \$500. His anti-rejection drugs are \$700 a month.

We are paying \$370.50 a month for COBRA insurance. This will stop in August.

I am 66, and on Social Security.

Can you tell me if there is any help we can receive?

**TRIBUTE TO DALLAS SELLS, JR.**

**HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the exquisite eulogy delivered for the late Dallas Sells, Jr. at the Covenant Baptist Church in Indianapolis.

Dallas Sells was one of the civil saints of our era. He was a high official in the UAW, a labor organization which the record shows is devoted not only to its dues paying members, but also for those who are so downtrodden as to be unable to be dues paying members. Dallas Sells, a deeply religious man, spent his life doing the work of the Lord as attested by the eloquence of Rev. Tommy L. Faris, pastor of Covenant Baptist Church.

**DALLAS WOOD SELLS, JR.**

Born 3 October, 1919 at Anderson, Indiana. Died 20 March, 1993 at Indianapolis, Indiana at the age of 73 years.

He was married to Thelma Pike Sells for 53 years and she survives. Also surviving are sons Dallas R. (Randy) Sells and Larry F. Sells; daughters Sandy Jones and Mary Ann Clippinger; sisters Francis Sells, Virginia Sells, and Doris Jean Donohue; and six grandchildren.

Dallas was a retired director of the United Auto Workers Region 3 and a labour leader for more than 30 years. He attended the General Motors Institute. He was an industrial electrician at Delco-Remy. He was a World War 2 Navy veteran. Dallas served on the boards of nearly 30 community, educational, and governmental organizations. He met three presidents, made visits to the Soviet Union and China as a representative of labour. He received countless awards, honours, and citations.

All of the information in the obituary is astounding. We think, "How could one per-

son have done all of this in one lifetime?" Dallas must have been an amazingly vigorous man. Many of you here today could bear testimony to the integrity, the effectiveness, the resourcefulness, and the persistence of Dallas Sells the union executive, the politician, and the lobbyist. I am sure that Dallas, in his prime, could marshal tremendous forces, both personal and otherwise, for his cause.

Dallas was also enough of a realist to know that he could not always win, but he made sure that he won as often as he could. He had an innate sense for people. He was a good judge of character. He could work with committees and boards and negotiators so well because he could bring people together. With his humour and his quick-wittedness he could defuse tension and direct thought toward new ends. There can be no doubt that Dallas was a man perfectly suited for his work.

What the obituary does not say, what many who did not know Dallas but only knew of Dallas could not have understood, was that the source of Dallas' energy and persistence in his work was that his work was not just a job or a vocation or a career. Dallas' work was his ministry. You see, Dallas was an integrated man. His was an integrated life. Most of us compartmentalize our lives. We break up our self into many selves which we put on and take off like shirt or a jacket. We have the private self that we put on when no one else is around. We have the friends' self, the family self, and, for some, the religious self. In my experience of knowing Dallas Sells for nearly seven years as his pastor and friend I came to see that that did not hold true for him. He did not break up his life into separate boxes. The various aspects of his life flowed together and intermingled. And at the very center of his life, if you were to look, you would have found Dallas' faith in Jesus Christ. That is where it all came down for Dallas. He did not stop believing so that he could do his work. In part, at least, he did his work because he believed. He could question and challenge hypocrisy wherever he found it because he was not hypocritical. He could confront injustice at any level because he was called to love all people without conditions.

While he was accomplishing wonders and miracles in the world of politics and labour, Dallas was also serving on boards and committees and task forces in his church, in the American Baptist Churches, USA, in the National Council of Churches in Christ, and in the World Council of Churches; he was supporting Christian mission work so that people around this city and around the world could be clothed and fed and told the good news of Jesus Christ; and he was teaching Sunday School classes so that future generations could carry on the work of Christ. When he "retired" as a Sunday School teacher at the start of this year, someone asked him how long he had been teaching. He said that he had taught since he was 15 years old!

There have been many times, Thelma, when Dallas' ministry kept him away from home more than either you or your children or even Dallas would have liked, but I know that he loved you all with a deep love. In Dallas we have known true greatness. He was humble, gentle, loving, caring, and compassionate. His greatness was true because it came from the power and the presence of God within.

Dallas' legacy to us is rich. It is a legacy of love in action. It is a legacy of justice, fairness, and compassion rooted in faith in Jesus Christ as Lord. We honour Dallas

Sells' memory best when we live our lives in service to Christ.

# TRIBUTE TO TUFTS UNIVERSITY

## HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tufts University in Medford, MA, and to commemorate the ninth annual observance of Tuftonia's Day. The annual weekly celebration was inspired by the Tufts football fight song, "Tuftonia's Day," written by Elliot Wright Hayes, class of 1916. This celebration, traditionally of Dr. John DiBiaggio as Tufts' 11th president on April 25. Alumni and students from all over the world will participate.

The university, founded in Medford in 1852 by Charles Tufts, has been graduating the best and brightest students ever since. In fact, in this year of the woman, Tufts University recognizes their first female graduate, Henrietta Noble Brown, class of 1893. We are fortunate to count two Tufts alumni among our esteemed colleagues, Bill Richardson of New Mexico, class of 1970, and Pete DeFazio of Oregon, class of 1969.

As the U.S. Representative from Medford for the past 16 years, I have long been impressed by the academic prowess and intense loyalty that the students and alumni of Tufts show their university. Much like their mascot, Jumbo, Tufts' alumni never forget.

I congratulate Dr. John DiBiaggio upon his official inauguration as Tufts' 11th president and join with him and the 65,000 alumni and 7,900 current students in celebrating Tuftonia's Day. For while Patriot's Day may be best remembered as the day of "the shot heard 'round the world," for Tufts' alumni and students worldwide it is a special day to share memories, reminisce with old friends, and celebrate the contributions Tufts has made to the community—locally, nationally, and indeed, globally.

# INTRODUCTION OF THE ARSON PREVENTION ACT OF 1993

## HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I join with several of our colleagues to introduce the Arson Prevention Act of 1993.

On February 20, 1993, an infant was killed in an arson fire at an apartment in Capitol Heights, Prince Georges County, MD. The fire was caused by a molotov cocktail thrown into the apartment by juveniles intending to silence a key witness to a recent shooting. More than 50 persons were forced to flee from the building as a result of the fire. This tragic incident reflects the deadly nature of arson, and the need for remedies directed at emerging causes of arson such as drug trafficking, domestic violence, and civil unrest.

Arson remains one of the deadliest crimes known to society. It is a leading cause of fire

deaths, accounting for approximately 700 deaths annually in the United States. Each year there are more than 500,000 incendiary or suspicious fires, causing estimated property losses in the range of \$2 billion. Despite the devastating human and economic costs of arson, efforts to prevent, detect, and successfully prosecute arson offenses have fallen woefully short.

There is a need for standardization of investigative techniques and reporting methodology to facilitate a more accurate representation of the true scope of the arson problem. Because of the disparity of reporting methods, the real magnitude of arson crimes is unknown. Regardless of how the crime is categorized, the National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] estimates that of all the suspicious and incendiary fires that occur, only one-third are confirmed as arson offenses. Of the confirmed arson offenses, 80 to 85 percent do not result in an arrest that solves the crime. Of those that are solved by arrest, about one-half of the suspects arrested are not prosecuted. About one-third of those that are prosecuted are not convicted. The NFPA estimates only about 2 percent of arson fires lead to convictions. Arson is difficult to detect and even more difficult to prove in a courtroom.

Arson investigators and other public officials concerned with this crime need more effective tools. The bill addresses this need by establishing a new competitive grants program, to be administered by the United States Fire Administration, to as many as 10 States to achieve the following: First, improve arson investigator training courses leading to professional certification of arson investigators; second, provide resources for the formation of arson task forces or interagency organizational arrangements involving police and fire departments and other relevant local agencies such as State arson bureaus and the State fire marshal's office; third, develop and disseminate public education and awareness materials related to arson and arson unit management guides; fourth, support research and new programs directed at civil unrest as a cause of arson; fifth, develop new programs to combat juvenile arson; sixth, support research and new programs directed at drug and gang related arson; seventh, provide resources for initiatives to combat domestic violence connected to arson; eighth, improve the capability of rural firefighters to identify arson and preserve evidence; and ninth, expand training programs at State fire academies, for paid fighters, and through regional delivery methods, for volunteer fire fighters, including teleconferencing and satellite delivered programs.

The bill requires that each program goal be encompassed in one or more of the grants awarded.

As a criteria for qualifying for a grant under the legislation, a State must obtain at least 25 percent of the cost of programs funded by the grant, either in-cash or in-kind, from non-Federal sources. To address the problem of a lack of uniform reporting of arson offenses, the bill requires States receiving grants to make efforts to ensure that all local jurisdictions within the State will provide arson data to the National Fire Incident Report System of the U.S. Fire Administration, or the Uniform Crime Reporting [UCR] program of the Federal Bureau



of Investigation. The legislation provides that initial grants to the States are to be for 2 years, subject to renewal for additional periods at the discretion of the Administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration.

A separate provision of the bill provides for the development of an advanced course on arson prevention and expansion of arson investigator training programs at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA, or through regional delivery sites. It is essential that as many arson investigators as possible have access to the state-of-the-art investigative techniques that are being developed at the National Fire Academy and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

The Subcommittee on Science of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology conducted a legislative hearing on the measure on April 20, 1993.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROGER F. SMITH

##### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Roger F. Smith on the special occasion of his retirement from his position as the superintendent of schools for School District 98 in Berwyn, Ill.

Roger began teaching in 1959 at Dundee Junior High. He then held the positions of assistant principal at Algonquin Junior High and then later principal of Lincoln Junior High in Berwyn. Finally, in 1969, he became superintendent of schools for District 98—the position in which he has commendably served for the past 24 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Roger for his tremendous contributions to our community and for his commitment to educating our youth. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting him for his many years of service and wishing him the very best for the years to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO LOCAL NO. 7 INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

##### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize the achievements of Local No. 7 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the occasion of their 100th anniversary. Local No. 7 has seen the transformation of western Massachusetts from an agrarian society to the seat of the electrical manufacturing of the United States. Local No. 7 has been there every step of the way. From the electrification of the city of Springfield to the construction of New England's first nuclear power plant, Yankee Rowe. The men and women of Local No. 7 have shared one basic philosophy throughout this glorious history, a

philosophy taken from the International Brotherhood's constitution: "Our cause is the cause of human justice, human rights, and human security."

From World War I to the antilabor movements of the 1920's through the great Depression and World War II to an unprecedented post-war economic boom, Local No. 7 has stayed true to the words of its constitution as it has sought to bring better wages, safer workplaces, and the security of long-term employment to its members.

As Local No. 7 enters its second century, we honor its past, yet we are reminded that the past 12 years have not been kind to the labor movement. From the firing of the PATCO air traffic controllers to attempts to remove the 1914 Massachusetts prevailing wage law from the books, Local No. 7 has had to endure an environment that has been hostile to labor unions. Lax enforcement of Federal regulations prevented opening the door of opportunity to hundreds of minority and women craftsmen. The increase of non-union low-wage competition has had labor unions all over America scrambling to retain the gains of past victories that brought justice and security to the workers of the United States.

Fortunately a new day has dawned. President Clinton recognizes the need to rebuild our economy and shift its focus from Wall Street to Main Street. Our economy must progress from downsizing and unemployment to rebuilding and full employment. The time for change is upon us and unions like Local No. 7 can lead the way.

Local No. 7 has seen change before and embraced it. From the automobile industry to the paper mills of the Connecticut River. From building the college campuses of western Massachusetts to building Westover Air Force Base, Local No. 7 has provided skilled laborers dedicated to doing a job well. With a new course of change being charted as I speak here today, I am confident of one thing: that unions like IBEW Local No. 7 can lead the way to a new era of prosperity. An era when the words of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' constitution are the words of workers all over America. An era when government, industry, and workers alike rise up join forces and unite behind the common cause of justice, human rights, and human security.

I would like to congratulate the officers of Local No. 7 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: William D. McCarthy, president; Joseph Eisenberg, vice-president; Douglas W. Bodman, business manager; Maureen T. Carney, recording secretary; and Paul H. Fillion, treasurer on their 100th anniversary and wish Local No. 7 good fortune for the next 100 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD J. KUNDUS

##### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Edward J. Kundus, a man whose dedication to the students of my district is exceptional.

Mr. Speaker, every year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor "The Voice of Democracy" speech writing contest. This competitive contest provides thousands of high school students with the opportunity to voice their opinions regarding their responsibilities to, and reflections of, our great country. In cooperation with State and National Associations of Broadcasters, the winning speeches are then transmitted across America via broadcasting media.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 25 years Mr. Kundus has been a tireless force behind the success of this contest. His work as the country chairman has encouraged the continued participation of high schools and, consequently, the opportunity for aspiring students to learn and grow.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Kundus on his selfless efforts on behalf of my district's students. I am proud to call him a citizen of my district.

#### GAYS IN THE MILITARY: WE ARE HERE TO STAY

##### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent article by one of my constituents, Capt. Philip Adams [USMCR] and others, which appeared in the April 1993 Naval Institute Proceedings, entitled "We Are Here To Stay."

I hope the day will soon arrive when Captain Adams' coauthors and others, who are currently serving in our Nation's armed services, will be free to list their names on a reasoned article such as this.

The article follows:

GAYS IN THE MILITARY: WE ARE HERE TO STAY

(By Capt. Philip Adams, USMCR, et al.)

A riot at the Stonewall Inn in New York City in 1969 began the modern gay rights movement. We are committed to seeing that movement advanced so that all Americans are granted their full civil rights, which includes allowing gays and lesbians to serve their country in the military—unimpeded by bigotry, hate, violence, and poor leadership. The world is crying out for change. Will the United States—a country founded by persecuted peoples—be among the last of the democratic nations in a new world order to grant all of its citizens their basic civil rights? Do we have enlightened civilian and military leaders who are up to the task?

WHO ARE WE?

We do not seek to make the comparison between racial discrimination and gay rights. We do not necessarily seek to refute all of the claims made by Commander Eugene Gomulka in his December 1992 Proceedings article, "Why No Gays." We simply seek to educate. The term "homosexual" is a clinical term, narrowly defined. For example, it does not include those who are bisexual. The U.S. Navy, however, has chosen to use the term more broadly. As quoted from the Naval Military Personnel Manual (Article 3630400), a homosexual is defined as: "a person, regardless of sex, who engages in, desires to engage in, or intends to engage in

homosexual acts." A homosexual act is further defined as "bodily contact, actively undertaken or passively permitted, between members of the same sex for the purpose of satisfying sexual desires."

Contemporary terms are "gay" for men and "lesbian" for women. We do not choose to be gay or lesbian (or somewhere in between). Most psychologists agree that our orientation is a part of our biological and psychological makeup. Therefore, there is nothing to cure or correct. The logical conclusion, then, is that our orientation is manifest as some sort of behavior on an individual basis. Most gays and lesbians pass as straight and are indistinguishable from the population at large. (Many gay officers are currently serving in the five armed services.) Some of us, however, are very queer—that is, we are distinguishable as gay or lesbian. Does that make us bad or less effective, or does it simply offend a small number of bigoted, narrow-minded, hate-oriented service members who adversely affect the morale of all military personnel?

#### HOMOPHOBIA

Commander Gomulka boldly claims that homosexual behavior is not "normal conduct." What kind of conduct is he referring to, and who determines what is normal for whom? We like to think of all people as individuals, whether they are gay, lesbian, straight, or in between. He asserts that sexual orientation should be considered a private matter. We believe that it is; the government, however, does not encourage privacy. Current laws, like the ban, make private behavior a public issue. Consider the case of Orlando Gotay, a young naval officer who was "forced to resign" because he was accused of being a homosexual. There was no evidence, no misconduct; there was simply an accusation. The naval service "outed" him in the national press as he desperately sought to preserve his privacy. No, the government has made this a public issue, and it must be addressed.

Commander Gomulka is afraid that gays or lesbians will seek public affirmation of their lifestyle. We are not sure what "lifestyle" means. If he means that we want the public to affirm our out-of-the-closet sexual orientation, then he is correct. We demand that we be treated as equals, and are not ashamed of our sexual orientation because it is not chosen. Could society respect gays or lesbians if we did not seek public affirmation? We do not believe that most gays and lesbians will come out of the closet should the ban be lifted. Not all gays and lesbians come out in the civilian community because of their fears about prejudice and career promotions. We do hope that in time, however, all gays and lesbians can come out of the coffin world of the closet and stand proudly among their peers, with dignity, integrity, and self-respect; that they will no longer be seen as evil, bad, or dirty, but as individuals who serve a special purpose in the success of civilization and modern society.

#### MANNING THE GUNS

Commander Gomulka refers to the military. The military is not merely an institution; it is people brought together under the law to serve and protect all of the United States. As President Clinton iterates, "We don't have a person to waste." Recruitment and retention will not suffer by lifting the ban; no evidence supports such an argument. If it does, institute the draft or recruit more gays and lesbians, who will be happy to serve. After all, since so many have been discharged, recruiters could target the homo-

sexual community to reach the services' quotas.

#### TOLERANCE FOR DIVERSITY

If it is true that gays and lesbians comprise 10 percent of the population, is a 10 percent minority willing to risk acceptance by offending their fellow shipmates, Marines, or friends? Hardly! What we believe will happen once the ban is lifted is that, as more young people begin to know gays and lesbians as individuals, our nation will become more cohesive and less fragmented. In the words of Marine Corps General John Lejeune, all recruits will be "far better physically, mentally, and morally than they were when they enlisted."

We agree with the chaplain that "legislators and military leaders have a legitimate role to play in providing positive, acceptable role models, especially for young people whose minds and characters are in formative stages." All of our existing gay military personnel are the perfect start for such role models. Extensive military research and recent flag memos cite gays and lesbians as typically being overachievers and hard workers. Is not this the type of example we want to set for America's youth? Perhaps we will be better able to improve upon the concept of mission accomplishment rather than wasting valuable resources on witch-hunts.

#### SEX MANIACS?

Commander Gomulka seems to think that gays and lesbians have difficulty controlling their behavior. Does he know who his gay shipmates are? We do. We believe in the personal privacy of all service members, which is a separate issue from sexual misconduct. We hope that Commander Gomulka is not serious in saying that gays and lesbians in the military are analogous to alcoholics working in a liquor store. Is this an implication that a minority of gays and lesbians will begin large-scale molestations of the military population? The syllogism here is incomplete. Why should we see unrestrained behavior in the military when there is no evidence of large-scale unrestrained behavior in the civilian workplace?

It is unfortunate that Commander Gomulka feels free to use dated statistics in his sermon. Professionals who understand statistical research are well aware that data can prove almost any thesis. But, does that make the thesis true, and to what degree of error? His evidence of "wide-spread sexual compulsion among homosexual men" is based on a limited Kinsey Institute report that is contrasted with a University of Chicago survey. Two separate sample populations can yield significant disparities. It is ridiculous to assert that 71% of gay men have had more than 500 partners. No one likes to be accused of something that may contain some shred of truth, but is untrue overall. Our Vietnam veterans did not like being accused of being baby killers, and our gay and lesbian service members do not like to be accused of being sex maniacs. Perhaps military leaders and chaplains should consider attending a local Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (P-FLAG) meeting. Then they could begin to dismantle their homophobia and see sexual minorities as real people rather than as negative stereotypes.

If gays and lesbians are sexually promiscuous, it may be linked to society's refusal to affirm same-sex relationships. It is discriminatory for an unmarried heterosexual couple to be denied the same housing benefits that married couples enjoy. We argue the same for same-sex couples. It is time the military redesigned its housing regulations

so that each service member is compensated for his or her individual contribution. Service members who choose to have large families should pay their fair share. Treat everyone equally, regardless of their marital status, and eliminate preferential treatment for only one type of family.

#### SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Sexual promiscuity is not the real issue. The real issue is: What is the propensity of gays and lesbians to manifest their behavior as sexual misconduct? To that issue, we address the following questions: How many gay rapes have taken place in the military versus straight rapes? How many violent crimes have been committed by gays and lesbians versus straights?

In light of recent scandals in the Catholic church, should we assume that all priests are child molesters? Based on the coverup by key naval officers involved with Tailhook, should we assume that the naval establishment encourages molestation of women? Hardly! Such logic is faulty. Should gays and lesbians violate sexual misconduct rules, they should be prosecuted to the same degree straights would be prosecuted for related offenses. Unfortunately, most heterosexual misconduct is swept under the rug by career-oriented officers. Treat each person separately and assume that everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

#### WORKING TOGETHER

Commander Gomulka is quick to point out some startling statistics on gay suicides, as well as gay and lesbian alcoholism rates. We do not dispute these claims; we query, rather, what is the logical conclusion one could draw from this data? Perhaps, that gays and lesbians are naturally self-destructive. Or, that they are repressed by an intolerant society that really has not taken time to understand people who have same-sex orientations. Is Commander Gomulka aware that from 250,000 to 500,000 gay and lesbian youths are rendered homeless each year by traditional families that throw them out solely because of their sexual orientation?

We also take offense to Commander Gomulka's less-than-Christian view that, by virtue of being gay or lesbian, one will put an undue burden on the military medicine program. All recruits, regardless of sexual orientation, are screened for exposure to HIV. Those service members who are HIV positive or who have AIDS need medical treatment regardless of the provider source—period! Further, HIV infection rates for gays are declining and are increasing for straights. The gay community has been hardest hit by the AIDS epidemic and is in the best position to help the military reduce AIDS cases through education—not a naive insistence that only gays are infective. The military medical establishment has taken an aggressive role among the leaders in medical research and drug trials for persons with AIDS. As a nation, we need to work together to fight this great plague. Many gays and lesbians have lost friends and lovers to AIDS and are all too aware of the risks of infection and the need to protect ourselves and others from it.

#### LEADERSHIP FAILURE

The real issue is whether we currently have a military leadership failure. The current "model" Pentagon system for fighting bias is unresponsive and repressive. Oftentimes, those who complained about racial or sexual mistreatment claim their careers were ruined by psychiatric evaluations, criminal investigations, or lowered job ratings, while the offenders went unpunished.



Many women who are sexually harassed report that they are investigated as being lesbians, are denied promotions, and are transferred to remote locations. Military officials insist that their policies are fundamentally sound, but Army Chief of Staff General Gordon R. Sullivan admits the military has not been "completely successful in the execution of the program." If the program is there, why are military leaders so afraid to use it? The military's equal-opportunity system clearly lacks the independence to conduct objective investigations and, typically, military commanders are more concerned with their careers than with the truth.

The last vestige of the existing argument for banning homosexuals from military service is morale and discipline. Who is ultimately responsible for morale and discipline? The commander-in-chief. Who carries out his orders? The chain of command! Every leader in the military establishment has the responsibility to carry out his or her orders in the spirit in which they were issued. We believe that many military leaders are unqualified to lead within or outside a military environment. Once the ban is lifted, leaders—true leaders—in the new world order will continue to include all valuable personnel in their organizational objectives, regardless of sexual orientation. Those who cannot be incapable of leadership in the upcoming millennium.

Leaving the service will not change the makeup of the civilian work force where gays and lesbians also abound. What we need are strong, enlightened men and women who are as capable of leading our nation in peace as they are in times of armed conflict. If there is a moral argument, then all moral issues must be included, not just the homosexual one. While many may disagree with our view, it is important to emphasize the need to separate the values of church leaders from the constitutional guarantees of the state.

#### CONCLUSION

We believe that by lifting the ban against homosexuals, the naval establishment will receive the following benefits: A savings of time for the Naval Investigative Service that would allow it to spend more time pursuing legitimate criminal cases, significant budget savings in a depressed economy by eliminating costly witch-hunts, higher quality of life for all military personnel in a population that accurately reflects the diversity of the entire U.S. population, and increased personal integrity for all service members who can be who they are—not what others would have them be.

Homosexuals currently serve openly in the armed forces of Canada, Australia, Israel, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, and France. These countries have assimilated gays and lesbians in their ranks. Do our military leaders have the modern leadership skills necessary to openly accept homosexuals in their ranks and conduct business as usual once the ban is lifted? We are willing to help if our leaders are willing to listen. In the words of Rodney King, a victim of oppression and violence by bigots in uniform, "Can we all just get along?"

## CURING OUR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM THROUGH MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks President Clinton is expected to announce his plan to reform the health care industry through managed competition. Although this approach to health care reform has received the most attention in congressional debate this year, it is not the solution to the problems of our health care system. Phyllis Schlafly discussed managed competition in the February 1993 issue of her newsletter *The Phyllis Schlafly Report* and concluded that his approach would fail to control health care costs and would lead to a rationing of services. As an alternative, Mrs. Schlafly proposes medical savings accounts as a way of preserving the role of individuals in choosing the health care they receive and enabling the free market to control costs. I submit Mrs. Schlafly's article to my colleagues' attention and urge them to consider her concerns and solutions.

#### WHAT'S AT STAKE IN HEALTH CARE REFORM?

(By Phyllis Schlafly)

Health care reform stands at the top of our national priorities. Just as Bill Clinton's campaign slogan was "the economy, stupid," the first order of business of his administration is supposed to be "health care reform, stupid."

The Clinton people first floated the slogan of "national health insurance," but that did not catch on since it was readily recognized as nothing but expensive socialized medicine. Then the Democrats moved onto "pay-or-play," a plan to shift all the costs of health care onto business. That idea was abandoned, too, after analysis showed that it would destroy small business and increase unemployment.

The Clinton Administration has come up with a new magic label to sell its health care plan: Managed Competition. They know the "managed" part will appeal to Democrats and they hope the "competition" part will seduce Republicans. But the use of the word "competition" in this context is a fraud. In real competition, consumers are free to choose how they spend their money. In "managed" competition, the customer still pays, but someone else chooses how, where and when the money is spent.

The game is on to confuse the American people with some new jargon which you won't see defined in your dictionary. If you don't know what the new phrases mean the game may be over before you know what the stakes are—and it may be a matter of life or death because it involves your own health care. Here are the new words used in news reports about Managed Competition: "a national basic health care package that will be the standard for tax deductions," "standardized benefits and fees," "managed care," "a national health board," "federally mandated universal insurance," and "global budgeting."

Hidden behind this bureaucratic jargon is the attempt by politically and financially powerful forces to seize control of the \$839 billion Americans currently spend on health

care. The goal is to transfer control of health care expenditures from patients and their private doctors to government and insurance company "managers" (who, of course, will be handsomely rewarded for their services in supervising, restricting, and monitoring health care). "Global" budgeting means the bureaucrats will restrict how private as well as public health care money is spent in order to stay within the "global" figure.

Under Managed Competition, independent private physicians would be largely replaced by doctors employed by large insurance companies. Most patients will find that they no longer control their health care decisions, but will be virtual bystanders while their fate is determined by the insurance company and its salaried doctors. A "National Health Board" would decide how much America will spend on health care and define a "basic comprehensive health package" that must be offered by employers or by the government to everyone in the country.

The Federal Government would use the income tax code's carrot and stick (i.e. tax deductions) to drive all Americans into big managed care groups. Employers would be allowed to take a tax deduction only for the standard basic plan approved by the National Health Board. The Clinton health care team has already floated the idea of requiring employees to pay taxes on any health insurance coverage that exceeds the basic plan approved by the National Health Board. This would amount to a tax increase for millions of Americans.

Under Managed Competition, large Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) would dominate all health care. Health insurance would be a product purchased principally by employers, who would choose from among several mammoth HMOs with doctors on their payroll. You could not choose your own doctor. He would be selected by the insurance company executives, and the managers of your company's benefits program. Decisions as to health care and treatment would not be made by patients or doctors, but by the politicians who decide what is tax deductible and by the HMO and employer executives who decide how they will ration the funds they are willing to spend.

*Newsweek* estimated on December 28, 1992 that the Clinton Administration's health "reforms" would cost "\$40 to \$60 billion a year" in increased taxes. On December 18, 1992 in Little Rock, President-Elect Bill Clinton floated the idea of limiting health care for those who have insurance in order to promote access for the uninsured. "Once you guarantee a threshold of [necessary] access, there ought to be some limit to utilization, I think," Mr. Clinton said. He also stated that he is "inclined" to begin taxing the portion of employer-paid health insurance premiums that exceed a certain amount.

#### SHOULD "EXPERTS" MAKE OUR HEALTH CHOICES?

To the liberals, "health care reform" means setting up a management system to make health care decisions for ordinary Americans. It is liberal dogma that the average individual is too dumb to make his own health care decisions, and health care is too important to leave up to the doctor and patient because some of us might make wrong decisions. Liberal dogma teaches that "smart people" (like Congressmen, bureaucrats, Ph.D.s, and insurance company experts) should decide the "correct" health care for individuals.

During the Presidential campaign, Bill Clinton made it clear that he supports the national control of private health care that results from Managed Competition. He said

on October 2 that he would "give people significant incentives to be in large managed care groups, and we'll just tell 'em here's how much money we've got and here are the services you have to provide."

We already have the Oregon experience to tell us how a National Health Board might work. Oregon devised a plan to expand Medicaid eligibility by containing costs through rationing of health care. The rationing scheme listed 700+ health care services in the order determined through the political process.

Under Oregon's health care rationing, the services in the top half of priorities included withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs, sterilization procedures, birth control, and abortion. Procedures that ranked lower on Oregon's priorities included operations that might prevent blindness, surgical procedures for cerebral palsy, treatment for miscarriage, surgery for babies born with dislocated hips, and therapy for patients with metastatic cancer who had less than a 10 percent chance of surviving five years.

If you were choosing how to spend your own money, your preferences might be different. You might feel that you should not have to wait in line for heart or hip surgery so that more tax dollars could be devoted to treating alcoholics and drug addicts.

The idea that a National Health Board can determine the appropriate health insurance plan for every family in the country is ludicrous—and will be bitterly controversial. Will the basic health plan cover dental care? Psychiatric treatment? Long-term care for Alzheimer's victims? Drug and alcohol treatment? Treatment of minors without parental consent? Abortion? Abortion rights activists have already staked out their demand that elective abortions be part of the basic package.

Disputes about the necessity for treatment will inevitably arise and cause expensive litigation. Managed Competition could become a bonanza for lawyers, pitting company doctors against physicians selected by plaintiff attorneys. The result would be similar to the worker's compensation system, which many businessmen today describe as "out of control."

Managed Competition makes no more sense than having a National Automobile Board determine a standard car for every family because the "experts" think the engine is too complicated for the ordinary person to understand. If a National Computer Board were set up to choose your computer because you are not "smart" enough to select your own, the price of PCs would be going up, not down.

Managed Competition will both deprive you of your right to choose your doctor and health care plus increase costs on everyone. All our experience with managed social programs shows that they drive costs up, not down.

#### WHO WILL PROFIT FROM MANAGED COMPETITION?

The large insurance companies have decided that they want to do business with the Clinton Administration, and it's important to realize why. Managed care, such as HMOs, is far different from traditional health insurance. In an attempt to control costs and thereby please employers who are now paying most of the health care bill for their employees, the large insurance companies have established networks of managers, administrators and bureaucrats to limit the utilization of health care by employees. This is called managed care, and it reduces costs by restricting access.

Under this arrangement, employees are channelled to doctors under contract to the insurance company. The doctors must take orders from the managers regarding how long the patient may be in the hospital, what kinds of tests or drugs may be given, and what operations may be performed.

HMOs are not a new idea. A number of employers have already put their health insurance plan into an HMO. Their employees do not have the right to choose their own doctors, but are limited to the doctors under contract to the particular insurance company chosen by the employer. HMOs have been aggressively marketed for the past several years, but still only 15 percent of Americans belong to HMOs. Most people don't like going to a "company doctor," who is under contract and paid by an insurance company selected by the employer, because they believe the old adage that "whoever pays the piper calls the tune." People just don't like it when they find they can't choose their own doctor.

Clinton's scheme of Managed Competition will immensely help HMOs and the largest insurance companies, and also eliminate their smaller competitors. As reported in the American Medical News of December 21, 1992, the largest commercial insurers "have invested heavily in managed care systems and potentially stand to benefit hugely under Managed Competition."

This explains why, once Clinton was elected, the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA), the trade group of the insurance companies, essentially endorsed Clinton's Managed Competition scheme. The HIAA is dominated by the large insurance companies that deal in managed care. The small health insurance companies, which sponsor traditional insurance, have been left to fend for themselves.

Meanwhile, a major change in accounting regulations has just gone into effect. The new regulations require corporation balance sheets to show as liabilities the health benefits promised to retired employees. This change has caused a terrible problem for Big Business, which has promised billions of dollars in future health benefits to retirees, despite warnings from the medical profession. Big Business is looking for a way out, and it sees the solution as either national health insurance (under which corporations could dump their burden onto the taxpayers) or Managed Competition (which will enable the Fortune 500 companies to give their employees, active and retired, only the cheapest HMO plan available). Those employees not willing to put up with HMO restrictions would have to pay taxes on the higher benefits, which amounts to a tax increase on the middle class.

Some workers would go ahead and pay higher taxes, generating funds for government-sponsored health care for the uninsured; others would not, leaving them stuck with the restrictions and regulations of the cheapest HMO. That's why the Association of Private Pension and Welfare Plans, a trade group representing much of Big Business, announced a dramatic policy shift December 18, 1992. It now supports a plan to require workers to pay income taxes on health care benefits that exceed the cost of basic (HMO) coverage.

The stage is set for a Super Bowl type of showdown. At stake is the health of Americans. On one side are President Clinton, the Democratic leadership in Congress, the largest insurance companies, some Fortune 500 corporations, and Washington bureaucrats. On the other side are patients, workers, and

taxpayers. The second group is looking for a political leader with the coverage to challenge the first group.

#### SO WHAT'S THE SOLUTION

The biggest problem with our present situation is the high cost of health care. But the reason costs are so high and rising higher is no great mystery. Most people are spending someone else's money than their own. This is what we call third-party health insurance, that is, insurance provided by an employer, an insurance company, or government.

Before 1965, increases in health care costs were relatively small because most costs were paid by the patients purchasing the care. The tremendous expansion of third-party health insurance has resulted from the great growth of government-paid health care (Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor), and employer-paid health care (as employers and employees opted for the tax-free benefit of health care instead of taxable wage increases).

While it might sound good for someone else to pay your medical bills, we are now paying the price for this false generosity: stagnant wages and insurance company bureaucrats telling your physician how to practice medicine.

About 95 percent of the payment to hospitals and 80 percent of payments to physicians are now made with other people's money. The patient who contracts for the health services has no incentive to economize and every incentive to overconsume. If your employer agreed to pay your food bills, supermarkets would accommodate you by stocking more prime rib and less hamburger.

On the average, the cost of an employer-provided family health plan is \$4,500 per year. The employer buys a group plan that provides third party (insurance company) payment for each full-time employee's health care with a deductible of, say, \$100 to \$250.

Now consider how that same \$4,500 might be spent in a different way—by changing tax law to permit Medical IRA plans. The employer puts \$3,000 into a Medical IRA for each employee, which the employee uses to pay the first \$3,000 of his family's health care costs each year. The employer spends \$1,500 to buy health insurance that pays all medical expenses above \$3,000. The employee has no out-of-pocket expenses (unlike the present system).

Here's the sweet part. Any portion of the \$3,000 in the Medical IRA that the employee doesn't spend on health care is his to keep, and the unspent portion of \$3,000 per year will remain in his IRA account year after year. Most families have less than \$3,000 per year of medical expenses. As long as this IRA money is spent for health care (including eyeglasses and dental care), it remains tax free. If the employee chooses to use it for other purposes (buying a house, paying for a college education, etc.), it would be taxed like ordinary income.

If this concept is so great, why haven't some companies already set up such a plan? Because our tax law will not permit the employee to keep the Medical IRA money that he doesn't spend—he must spend it or lose it. Our present income tax code thus subsidizes large insurance companies and discriminates against savings by individuals.

The Medical IRA plan has three tremendous benefits: (1) it would give each employee a valuable and growing financial asset; (2) since it would be a personal account, it would be portable and stay with him if he loses or changes his job; and (3) it would stop the rise in health care costs be-



cause millions of cost-conscious Americans would spend their health care dollars carefully, ask the price before ordering any treatment, and avoid unnecessary expense.

Individual Medical IRAs are the only plan that can possibly control costs. They will cut costs by putting dollars and choices into the hands of families (not the government or insurance company managers). They will let individuals have a financial self-interest in spending their own money. The general use of Medical IRAs could reduce total health care spending by more than one-fourth, at the same time preserving the right to choose your own doctor.

The second problem with our present situation is the 37 million uninsured who are not old enough for Medicare and not poor enough for Medicaid. Most of the uninsured are part-time or self-employed workers, students, or employees (and their dependents) of small companies without health benefits. Others are dependents of insured workers who do not pay extra for a contributory family policy, or workers between jobs who do not pay for a continuation of health insurance offered under the 1986 federal law called COBRA.

Whereas employees of bigger companies get their health insurance paid for with pre-tax dollars (i.e., the health insurance is deductible to the company that buys the plan and not taxable to the employee who gets the benefit), the self-employed and employees of smaller companies that cannot afford a health plan must buy their health insurance with after-tax dollars. Those who buy health insurance only after first paying their income and Social Security taxes, in effect, must pay twice as much for the same insurance. No wonder 15 percent of Americans are uninsured!

The massive discrimination is fundamentally unjust and must be eliminated and replaced by tax fairness, which would permit everyone—waitresses as well as executives—to buy health insurance with pre-tax dollars.

Individual Medical IRAs combined with tax fairness would benefit all Americans, and would especially help three groups of Americans who are particularly disadvantaged by the present system:

(a) The uninsured. The fairness plan would enable the uninsured to buy their health insurance with pre-tax dollars, and the competition of Medical IRAs would reduce their health care costs. Many of the uninsured would buy health insurance if they could deduct the cost like corporations do.

(b) Future senior citizens. It is now an open secret that Medicare is going broke and is projected to be insolvent within ten years. Congressmen talk about it as a "bureaucratic disaster." The Department of Health and Human Services has already drafted a proposal to raise the age from 65 to 67. Tom Brokaw reported on NBC-TV that some doctors are now refusing to take Medicare patients because of government red tape and price controls. Middle class workers need a method to save for their health care expenses after retirement, since Medicare won't be able to pay in the future the way it does now.

(c) Employed mothers. The present system that ties tax-free health insurance to full-time career employment is grievously unfair to women workers. It is especially hard on the woman who wants to work part time or occasionally, but doesn't dare quit her job because she can't afford to give up her family's health insurance. Most company health plans require full-time employment in order to receive tax-free health insurance. With In-

dividual Medical IRAs and the ability to buy health insurance with pre-tax dollars earned from part-time work, the woman employee would be liberated from "job lock" and have more options in meeting her family responsibilities. There is no more reason for health insurance to be tied to your job than automobile or life insurance.

Of course, no single plan can possibly solve all health care problems, or assure that everyone is healthy or that all sick people are cured. The health care field is encrusted with costly and counterproductive regulations that should be eliminated or modified. But Congress should deal first with the problems that Congress caused: federal tax laws that have led to skyrocketing health care costs and too many uninsured Americans.

So our first task on the road to real health care reform is to change the income tax code to permit Individual Medical IRAs that are personal and portable and to end the discrimination so that all Americans can buy health insurance on the same tax basis. This is the only cost-control plan that can work; it will make health insurance more affordable; and it will not require a big tax increase.

#### HONORING FORMER ASSEMBLYMAN LOUIS DESALVIO

#### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Louis F. DeSalvio, a former member of the New York State Assembly and a distinguished community leader on the lower east side of Manhattan. On Saturday, April 17, 1993, Louis DeSalvio will be honored by a grateful community of friends, neighbors, and former constituents for his life of service to our city and our State.

I first met Louis DeSalvio when I began my service in the assembly in 1977. Louis served in that august body from 1941 to 1979. His remarkable career spanned several political lifetimes. As the longest serving member, he held the position of president pro tempore of the assembly and served as its institutional memory.

A familiar figure in Albany, Louis was widely respected for his acumen and know-how. Of the many fruits of his leadership in Albany, one of his most cherished legacies to the community he served is the playground at Mulberry Street in Manhattan's Little Italy. The playground is named for his father—it stands as a monument to the remarkable and enduring commitment to the community that the DeSalvio family has demonstrated over the years.

A lifelong Manhattan resident, Louis DeSalvio lives in the South Bridge Towers complex in my district in lower Manhattan. Still a dedicated and active public servant, he serves as a member of the local community planning board to this day.

Louis DeSalvio is the beloved husband to his wife Elvira, and father of two children, John and Maria. He is a distinguished community leader and a valued neighbor.

It is in that spirit, Mr. Speaker, and with great pride that I rise to honor my constituent and former colleague, Louis DeSalvio.

#### THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROME NEWS-TRIBUNE

#### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 150th anniversary of the Rome News-Tribune in Rome, GA. I rise today to recognize this newspaper on its many years of dedicated service to the people of Rome and Floyd County and the State of Georgia.

The Rome News-Tribune's history dates back to 1843, when it was founded as a weekly newspaper. Only during times of the Civil War, when Union troops occupied the city of Rome, was service interrupted at the newspaper. The Rome News-Tribune went to daily service just after the Civil War. This newspaper is the oldest daily in the State, with the exception of the five major metro areas, and is recognized as the oldest continuous business in the city of Rome.

Over its many years of operation, the Rome News-Tribune has featured such notable journalistic greats as Charles Smith, who under the name of "Bill Arp" became the South's leading humorist following the Civil War, and Henry Grady, later associated with the Atlanta papers and who is credited with creating the term "The New South." Poet Frank L. Stanton, John Temple Graves, T. Buford Goodwin, John R. Hornady, and other distinguished writers also have been associated with the newspaper throughout the years.

The Rome News-Tribune has proven to be a leader among 22,000-circulation Georgia dailies in style and service. The newspaper is always a tough contender in Georgia Press Association and Associated Press contests; honors in reporting, editing, photography, lifestyle features, special projects, and other areas of newspaper production have become tradition at the Rome News-Tribune.

The B.H. Mooney family has been involved in the publication of the Rome News-Tribune since 1928. Today, the newspaper is one of a handful of Georgia dailies still locally owned and operated. Currently, Burgett H. Mooney, Jr., serves as chairman of the board of directors for News Publishing Co., the parent corporation of the paper. His son, Burgett H. Mooney III, who represents the third generation at the helm of the paper, is editor and publisher.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Mooney family and the Rome News-Tribune staff on this milestone event in the history of the newspaper. I am confident that the Rome News-Tribune will continue its long tradition of commitment to excellence in journalism for many more years to come.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHICAGO METALLIC CORP.

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a company located within the Third

Congressional District of Illinois that has stood the test of time and overcome the tough economic climate of today. On April 25, 1993, Chicago Metallic Corp. will be celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Chicago Metallic was founded in 1893 by George Frohlich and upon his death in 1935 the company was sold to Reinhardt G. Jahn. The Jahns are now in their third generation of ownership with six family members involved in the current management of the company. Chicago Metallic is one of the largest sellers of ceiling materials in the world including over \$300 million in sales last year. The company employs more than 1,300 people at 10 plants across the United States and overseas, 609 employees alone are located in the Chicago area.

In the past years, the southwest side of Chicago company has designed and supplied ceiling materials for numerous projects including the Sears Tower, O'Hare International Airport, the Georgia Dome in Atlanta, and San Francisco's Transamerica Tower. Currently, Chicago Metallic is supplying materials for the Central Plaza building in Hong Kong, which will be the fifth-tallest building in the world when completed.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Jahn Family on this very special occasion. I commend them on their century of hard work and commitment to their community and wish them every success with greater expansion and diversification in the years to come.

1993 J.C. PENNY GOLDEN RULE AWARDS

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the impact of volunteers on every community in this country. Programs designed to enhance the environment, to care for the homeless, to improve our schools, to deliver many of the services we have grown to depend on could not achieve their objectives without the efforts of volunteers.

I would like to pay tribute to all volunteers by recognizing five of them who are being honored this month as winners of the J.C. Penny Golden Rule Awards in Tucson, AZ.

When Bill Fry was diagnosed with AIDS, he "holed up—turned off the world." But after some thought, he volunteered with a vengeance at the Tucson AIDS project in a variety of different areas. He is reliable, energetic, and trustworthy, and willing to do whatever is needed. Bill transports, visits, and supports TAP's clients on a regular basis. During his own hospitalizations, he continues to visit others. When he is released, the first thing he does is call TAP and say, "I'm ready for work. What have you got for me?" Bill is a wonderful example of people helping people.

Walter Karnas is the founder of the Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department. When the Helmet Peak Area was told that the Green Valley Fire District could no longer offer fire protection, he obtained \$26,000 in donated

equipment and training, garnered support from the Pima County government, and sold thousands of raffle tickets. Fire protection in this area owes its existence to Walter Karnas. It has been said that this man "has the energy of two nuclear powerplants, and his leadership qualities are commensurate."

Project Pride Improvement Program—that's the long name for PIP. This organization offers kindergarten through sixth graders information, attitudes, skills, and support that help them to resist alcohol and drug abuse and gang involvement. A group of parents offered their services to help students develop ways to withstand the onslaught of destructive behaviors. In this age of violence and apprehension, PIP volunteers promote hope and faith in the human spirit—to the leaders of tomorrow.

Bianca Cristina Bustamonte, the youth award winner, supports the March of Dimes Youth Leadership Council, Chain Reaction, with peer to peer health education for southern Arizona high schools. She communicates directly by her presentations to area high schools, recruits teens to participate on the Health Conference Committee of Chain Reaction, arranges for speakers, invites attendees, and had primary responsibility for preparing the program. I call that a deep commitment to the community and a real ability to make a difference.

The winner in the education category is the Rio Vista PTO, whose mission is parents and teachers working together to support and strengthen the educational process. To this end, the group had provided hundreds of volunteer hours in support of the total school community by community outreach, family support, academic tutoring and extracurricular support. In addition, the financial support provided by the PTO has enhanced the quality of education by providing access to valuable resources and funding special school programs.

Together, these volunteers exemplify the spirit of volunteerism. I commend the attention of my colleagues to the work that they do, and the value of the work of all volunteers in this country. Without them, many worthwhile projects would simply not be accomplished. I believe that they deserve our support and respect.

TRIBUTE TO JOANNE MALYS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to honor a woman from my district who has served as the national president for the Italian American War Veterans Ladies Auxiliary for the past year. She has been involved with the Italian American War Veterans Auxiliary for over 30 years as a member of the Charles Marino Post No. 3 in Youngstown, OH.

Mr. Speaker, while at the Post No. 3, Joanne Malys served as president, secretary, and trustee. On the Ohio State level, she served as president, 2 terms, secretary, trustee, and several appointed offices. On the national level, she has served the national execu-

utive committee as a president, vice president, Americanism chairman, chief of staff, and as deputy inspector.

Mr. Speaker, after graduating from Youngstown State University and Kent State University with degrees in education, Joanne Malys went on to become a high school business education teacher. Joanne Malys has been actively involved with the PTA, band boosters, the Community Development Advisory Board of HUD, and the Polish Arts Club.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to recognize Joanne Malys for her contributions to the Youngstown community and to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States.

THE NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM NO. 4: "KEEP THIS IN MIND"

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, enacting a good health care reform plan will be tough—but we must do it.

I periodically have entered in the RECORD horror stories of how the failure to have a decent national health care plan impacts individuals and families. Rarely have I received a letter as short and to the point as the following from a woman in Maryland.

We must enact national health care to save our citizens from this kind of dilemma. I hope we will keep this example in mind.

The letter follows:

DEAR HONORABLE STARK: The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my personal problems in obtaining health care in this country. I know many others have had similar problems. When you are considering health care legislation, I hope you will keep this in mind.

My husband owned his own business and our family and his employees were covered by Blue Cross/Blue Shield of D.C. I developed complications of diabetes in 1985. After this hospitalization I received notification from Blue Cross/Blue Shield that they would no longer cover any medical conditions or complications resulting from diabetes. In the meantime my husband passed away and I continued to make payments to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of \$240 per month for health insurance.

In October and November of 1991, I received treatments from an ophthalmologist. The bill came to \$2,100 and Blue Cross/Blue Shield paid only \$360. At this point I knew I could no longer afford to pay \$240 per month for health insurance plus pay doctor bills that health insurance did not cover. I knew most of my medical problems would be associated with diabetes and I would have to pay the doctor's bills for these myself.

Presently my total income is \$540 per month. I no longer have health insurance and I cannot afford to pay for visits to the doctor and medical tests that I need. I am not 65 years of age so I do not qualify for Medicare and my income from Social Security is slightly above the cut off of medical assistance. In considering medical care legislation please consider people like myself who cannot afford to pay for a doctor's care, are



not eligible for medical assistance and are not 65 years of age.

## FRESH CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH CUT GREENS PROMOTION AND INFORMATION ACT OF 1993

**HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Congressman TOM LEWIS of Florida, Chairman DE LA GARZA, and others in introducing the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Act of 1993. The legislation will provide for a nationwide consumer-oriented promotion program to maintain and expand markets for fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens.

The program will be funded through assessments of one-half of 1 percent of gross sales paid by handlers of fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens. A referendum will be conducted within 3 years after the order implementing the legislation goes into effect.

Mr. Speaker, more than 50,000 small businesses in congressional districts throughout the Nation are engaged in providing the American public with flowers for special occasions and for everyday use. It is obvious that flowers enhance the quality of life as people engage in their daily activities. Around the world, flowers are symbols of love, sympathy and joy. They also enhance the aesthetic quality of our environment. And beyond that, flowers have proven to have positive psychological and physiological benefits.

Industry funded activities under the program will consist of promotion to advance the image, desirability, and marketability of cut flowers and cut greens; consumer education to provide information on the care, handling and appropriate use of cut flowers and cut greens; and research as needed to support promotion and information activities.

The U.S. floral industry has a record of significant accomplishments which I would like to mention and make part of the official record. United States and international agriculture is indebted to research first conducted in the floriculture industry. Floriculture was the first to use automatic irrigation and fertilization, now a standard practice for many agricultural commodities. Trickle irrigation, derived from greenhouse watering systems, has revolutionized arid climate agriculture.

Floriculture scientists have also developed methods to conserve energy and water, prevent pesticide pollution and reduce air pollution. In addition to enhancing the quality of life, floriculture can literally improve the quality of the environment.

Mr. Speaker, floriculture is truly part of the global marketplace. The American public receives flowers from growers in the United States and from all over the world. While imports have continued to increase, domestic producers are developing new ways to participate competitively in the marketplace. Under this checkoff program, handlers would be assessed the same for all products, whether domestic or imports.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

While the cut flowers industry is only part of the floral industry, it is an important part. Industry sources estimate that the U.S. floral industry is approximately a \$12 billion industry at the retail level. Currently more than 45,000 acres of greenhouses, shade houses, and open ground are under floriculture production in the United States.

In order for the floral industry to continue its admirable record of serving U.S. agriculture and providing the American public with products and services important to their daily lives, I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in supporting this legislation.

## QUALITY EDUCATION BEGINS WITH INDIVIDUALS

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to those who have concerned themselves with and have dedicated their careers and long-term goals to educating our young children.

This job is one of the most important because the education of our children represents our future. Potential technological advances and resolved complicated social relationships are dependent on their education.

Early childhood education requires not only teaching academic skills but social skills as well. Therefore, we would not entrust such care to any individuals who were not extremely qualified to take on this task.

The need for such quality education is vital, and many people have dedicated an enormous portion of their lives to improving standards of education and teaching for our children. Such an important job requires higher education, dedication, patience, and understanding. And those educators who have taken the initiative to improve the educational system must be recognized for their leadership roles, as well as for their accomplishments in doing so.

New Jersey has been honored by the outstanding contributions to the educational system by many of its citizens. It is with extreme pleasure and personal pride that I rise now to honor one of the most distinguished New Jerseyans.

Dorothy Engle is a gemstone who has shined brightly for decades in early childhood education and community service. Dot is a woman of remarkable vitality, compassion, and dedication. Her contributions in formal education and community service have always been based on the foundation of love and understanding of young children.

Dot has served eight consecutive 3-year terms on the Board of Education, Sparta Township, NJ. In the Garden State, school board members are elected by the citizenry so this alone testifies to the extreme high regard in which she is held. Her contributions, however, go far beyond school board membership. Dot was an original member in 1946 of the committee to establish statewide standards for the licensing of child care centers. She was instrumental in organizing the New Jersey Asso-

*April 20, 1993*

ciation for the Education of Young Children and has had officerships in far too many organizations to herein mention. But Dot, expert that she is in early childhood education, knows full well that children need much more than formal education. She, therefore, has given continuously of her time and talents to groups such as the Girl Scouts, church groups, and the Sparta Youth Development Commission.

Dot was the first woman to serve as president of the Sparta Area Chamber of Commerce and has also served as president of the Sussex County Zonta Club.

In 1983, Dot was named as the "Outstanding Older American of the Year" by the Sparta Township Council. She received the Jay-Cees Distinguished Service Award in 1982, has been named "Woman of the Year" by the Chamber of Commerce and had an entire week dedicated to her in 1980 by the township.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to honor the contributions of an outstanding New Jerseyan, Mrs. Dot Engle.

## EDWARD WELLEJUS HONORED

**HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the 103d Congress to pay tribute to a distinguished American, an exceptional journalist, and a widely respected member of Pennsylvania's 21st Congressional District—Edward Wellejus.

For 50 years, Ed has held true to the journalistic ideal that in Walter Lippmann's words; "A free press is not a privilege but an organic necessity in a great society." From his early high school years on, Ed's writings and work reflected appreciation for his home and its history.

The author of "Erie, Chronicle of a Great Lakes City," and "Erie and Its Newspaper" he is a veteran newspaperman with an exceptional dedication and commitment to excellence. Now the editorial page editor for the Erie Daily Times and Sunday Times-News, Ed originally joined The Times staff as a sports writer in 1943 while still a student at Academy High School where his work on the school paper caught the eye of then sports editor, Howard Parsons.

With the outbreak of World War II, Ed served his country with distinction in the 87th Infantry Division in Europe. During his tour of duty, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war, enduring the hardships of various German prison camps. Upon his return home, Ed enrolled at Meadville's Allegheny College, where he burned the candle at both ends, studying history while also working as the Times' Meadville correspondent.

Upon his graduation in 1949, Ed moved back to Erie where he became a familiar face reporting from city hall as the Times' Man on the Scene for 15 years. In addition, Ed hosted a daily radio news program for 20 years and also served 2 years as moderator for a question-and-answer program with State legislators on local cable television. As a citizen who be-

lives strongly in contributing to his community, Ed worked on promotion and publicity for Behrend College of Pennsylvania State University for 6 years. He also sat on the boards of the Perry Memorial House, the Erie Humane Society, and, most recently, the community advisory board for WPSE, Penn State Behrend's radio station.

Mr. Speaker, Ed, his family, and his friends can certainly be proud of these accomplishments for they reflect the hard work and dedication of a unique individual. His love for history, his appreciation for books, and his dedication to family and home serves as an example for us all. It is with great pride and honor that we salute and congratulate Edward Wellejus on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO ST. SYMPHOROSA  
LADY VIKINGS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the sixth grade girls basketball team of St. Symphorosa School. The Lady Vikings are composed of two teams: No. 1 gold and No. 2 blue. Recently, the No. 2 blue team took first place in the Burbank Park District League of Burbank, IL and the No. 1 gold team took second place in the Burbank Park District League.

Both teams successfully played as one team in the Chicago Park District League at Curie High School in Chicago and took second place. It was the first time in the school's history that three trophies were won in one season by the team.

I congratulate all these young ladies, their head coach, John Chico, and assistant coaches, Dan Athern, Ken Kosowski, and Jim Kane, for their hard work this season and wish them all the best for the years to come. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating them for a great season.

The following is a list of the St. Symphorosa Lady Vikings:

No. 1 gold—Gayle Athern, Cathy Burkert, Patti Chico, Jennifer Kosowski, Meghan Dalton, Megan Kennelly, Danielle Rocco, Erica Wojnarowski.

No. 2 blue—Jennifer Smith, Tiffany Kane, Susan Palomino, Erin Marsh, Jennifer Wilken, Tanya Burke, Natalie Cruz, Michelle Rutkowski, Lynda Daly.

TRIBUTE TO THE MILTON  
LITTMAN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions that the Milton Littman Memorial Foundation, in Miami, has made to my community, this Nation, and the world. For 15 years the Milton Littman Memorial Foundation has been helping to educate

needy young people, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin. The Littman Foundation has helped many deserving young people, especially those who have been deprived because of family circumstances or discrimination through no fault of their own, to further their education through cash awards.

Under the leadership of North Miami Beach City Councilman Jules Littman, brother of the late Milton Littman, the foundation has experienced steady growth and broad recognition.

This year I had the honor and privilege of being the speaker at the foundation's 15th anniversary breakfast in my district a few weeks ago, and I was very impressed by the caliber and diversity of the students whom the foundation supports.

The foundation implores the students it assists to give something back to the community and reminds them of their responsibility to make a better city, State, and country.

ANN NICOLE ZAWISTOSKI FINALIST  
IN WESTINGHOUSE SCIENCE  
CONTEST

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I pay tribute to Ann Nicole Zawistoski who was a finalist in the 52d annual Westinghouse science talent search contest. Ann was honored last month for her outstanding and creative efforts in scientific research. As a 17-year-old student at Edgewood High School in Ellettsville, IN, she won a \$1,000 award for studying ancient tidal cycles as revealed in siltstone buildup in whetstone beds in Orange County, IN. Her purpose was to determine the length of a year as it occurred 300 million years ago.

I commend Ann for her creativity and her success. She is a fine example of American youth and a testimony of what this Nation's young people can achieve given the opportunity and the proper support. Our Nation's greatest resource is its youth. I, therefore, also commend Westinghouse and science service for their private sector initiative in honoring young people such as Ann and for providing them with the impetus to extend themselves in scientific study.

SALUTE TO LEONARD DRAYTON—  
1992 LOS ANGELES RESERVE  
POLICE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of my constituents who truly embodies the spirit of national service.

Leonard Drayton of North Hills, CA, was selected this month as the Los Angeles Police Department's Reserve Officer of the Year. As a reserve police officer, Leonard Drayton volunteers his time to ensure the safety of our

neighborhoods. Officer Drayton averages an amazing 11 shifts per month, while maintaining a career in the private sector.

Officer Drayton's commitment to self-excellence, his leadership qualities, and his ability to motivate his fellow officers, all add up to making him an outstanding police officer.

Officer Drayton has been commended on numerous occasions for his professionalism, attention to duty and unselfish sacrifice.

In 1992, officer Drayton was awarded both the Meritorious Unit Citation Medal and the Police Star.

Officer Drayton is an excellent example of the professional police officer who is not only dedicated to the principals and standards of the Los Angeles Police Department, but also to the community they serve.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the unbridled commitment and dedication of Los Angeles reserve police officer Leonard Drayton, and the thousands of his fellow officers who give so much of themselves.

WCPO-TV AND WCCO HONORED  
FOR THEIR INVESTIGATIVE  
REPORTS ON SALVAGE FRAUD

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, while a great deal of attention has been focused on a "60 Minutes" February 21, 1993 segment on a consumer fraud scam associated with salvage fraud, the Society of Professional Journalists has recently honored two local stations for their stories on this very same issue.

I am pleased to inform the House that WCPO-TV in Cincinnati won the Sigma Delta Chi Award for Public Service for its series entitled "Rebuilt Wrecks." The series, "Rebuilt Wrecks" traced totaled cars that had been resold as undamaged. Members of WCPO-TV's investigative team, tracked down histories of rebuilt cars, including previous owners and their stories about the accidents.

The Public Service in Television Journalism Award is given to a television news organization that renders public service to the community it serves through extensive coverage of a controversial issue facing the community.

Mr. Speaker, I viewed this series and found the report absolutely essential in making consumers in the Cincinnati viewing area aware that they may be unknowingly purchasing a previously wrecked vehicle because of the automobile title fraud problem.

I am also pleased to inform the House that the Society of Professional Journalists have honored WCCO in Minneapolis with a Sigma Delta Chi Award for TV investigative reporting for their story "License of Steal."

The investigative team of Steve Eckert, Patrick Weiland, Julie Kramer, Joe Berglove, and Gary Febowitz uncovered a loophole in Minnesota law that allowed cars which have been wrecked and totaled in other States to be issued clean titles in Minnesota, often without inspection. The TV Investigative Reporting Award is given for investigative reporting by a reporter or reporting team.



I want to commend WCCO for their report. It really is appalling that Minnesota's State law on titling rebuilt wrecks places consumers at such a disadvantage when they purchase a used car. Fortunately, WCCO got on top of the story and provided a valuable public service to their viewers in airing this important report.

Mr. Speaker, it's not just coincidence that the Society for Professional Journalism honored two stations which produced stories on essentially the same topic. Salvage fraud is a hot issue because it is a growing national problem. That's why I have introduced H.R. 1048, the Vehicle Damage Disclosure Act, that would put an end to salvage fraud.

Ordinarily, after a vehicle has been totaled in a wreck, the car's title document is branded "salvage." Salvage fraud occurs because it is easy to wash that salvage designation off the title by simply retitling the vehicle in another State. When the vehicle is later resold, neither the dealer nor the consumer are warned about the prior salvage history.

Many of the people who issued vehicle titles across the United States have been concerned about this problem for years. Their association, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators [AAMVA], established a working group to look into the problem and make recommendations.

The State motor vehicle administrators surveyed all the jurisdictions and recently released their report. The group found that salvage fraud hurts consumers in two ways. First, consumers pay more for rebuilt wrecks than they are worth; second, they face greater safety risks. Salvage fraud also encourages auto theft, and it disadvantages legitimate suppliers of used cars and parts, including auto auctions and dismantlers.

Upon considering the nature and extent of the salvage fraud problem, the State officials' primary recommendation was that Congress pass "Federal legislation to require salvage titles and the carrying forward of title brands." H.R. 1048 is that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to commend both WCPO-TV in Cincinnati and WCCO in Minneapolis for their very informative news stories on the important issue of title fraud. Their stories have already done a great deal in informing consumers as to the extent of the problem and will greatly assist my efforts in passing H.R. 1048.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO DUNWOODY HIGH SCHOOL

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today, I am very proud to announce that Karen Saunders and her class from Dunwoody High School, in Dunwoody, GA, will be representing Georgia at the national finals of the We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution competition in Washington, DC, on May 1-3, 1993.

I know that State Coordinator Michele Collins and District Coordinator Robynn Greer

have contributed a great deal of time and effort to help these outstanding students reach the national finals, and Dunwoody High School teacher Karen Saunders deserves much of the credit for the success of this impressive team.

The distinguished members of the team representing Georgia are: Mehul Bhatt, Kelly Black, Michael Citrin, Evan Cone, Abbie Conner, Troy Coons, Greg Cox, Gray Crawford, Steve Danner, Justin Deasy, Shelle Denking, Ross Feingold, Bryce Gartland, Mary Elizabeth Hancock, Matt Harness, Jeff Harvey, Inman Houston, Mike Latham, Brent Loux, Jordan Luftig, Jody Ma, Allison McAndrew, Manashi Mukherjee, Reid Markunas, Sunil Patel, Josh Rosen, Kirk Stonecipher, Mary Beth Telander, Heidi Tuhkanen, Clay Williams, Corinne Wimberley.

The We the People \* \* \* The Citizen and the Constitution program, supported and funded by Congress, provides an excellent opportunity for students to learn about our Constitution, its significance in the history of the United States, and the responsibilities incumbent upon the citizens of our Nation. I am extremely proud of these students representing Georgia and I heartily commend them and their teacher for their hard work. I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in wishing them all the best in the upcoming competition as well as in their bright futures.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. PEARCH

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a man who has graced me with loyalty and wisdom. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Mr. William B. Pearch.

Mr. Speaker, Bill retired April 1, 1993, after serving 8 years as a staff assistant in my Youngstown office. As you may know, my district offices are renowned for their tireless efforts on behalf of the people of my community. I am very proud of this reputation. I realize, however, that an important element of this service is missing with Bill's retirement.

Bill's unique and successful career spans nearly 47 years. He has worked as a policeman, safety inspector, and claims investigator. His business, Pearch Construction, produced many beautiful, handcrafted homes and remodeling projects that still adorn the Mahoning Valley. Despite his success, he never turned his back on the community. He was deeply involved in women's softball, generously coaching and sponsoring his own team.

After meeting Bill, I commissioned him as a deputy sheriff. He excelled in his position and I eventually appointed him special investigator. His mastery of detective work is evidenced by the 40 specialized courses in law enforcement he has studied. He left the sheriff's department after I won, and served as a loyal employee of mine ever since.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this special opportunity to thank Bill for the service he has given me and the 17th Congressional District. I wish him all the best.

God Bless you Bill. We will miss you.

#### TRIBUTE TO MATT PASSERO, LARRY WILSON, AND ANDY DUERLING

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three men of the Third District of Illinois. On December 22, 1992, Matt Passero, Larry Wilson, and Andy Duerling attempted to save the life of Chester C. Urbanik of Chicago, who suffered a massive heart attack in public.

The heroic actions of these men should not go unnoticed. Too often today we are inclined to stand by while others are in need of our help. But these three men were not afraid to reach out to Mr. Urbanik. The community of Chicago's 23d Ward is fortunate to have such citizens working for it.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in commending these men for their unselfish actions. May the rest of the community follow the fine example they have set.

#### UP TO THE UNITED STATES TO STOP THE SERBIANS

#### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, the world is witness to nothing short of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the benefit of my colleagues, I recommend the following April 19, 1993, New York Times op-ed article by Anthony Lewis. The time for a response by the civilized world is long past.

WAITING FOR CLINTON  
(By Anthony Lewis)

WASHINGTON.—Fifty years after the Nazis, will a European state led by a murderous demagogue be allowed to slaughter and expel another people because of their religion?

The question has faced Europe and the United States since Serbian aggression began in the former Yugoslavia 18 months ago. And no matter how hard European leaders and President Clinton wish, it will not go away.

Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia calculated from the beginning that the Europeans and Americans would wring their hands, say tut-tut and do nothing that really mattered as Serb forces attacked the Bosnian Muslims. So far he has been exactly right.

The latest trophy of his strategy is Srebrenica. After solemnly pledging to cease fire a week ago, Serbian generals let go with massive shelling that killed 53 civilians in the town. Over the weekend, a cease-fire demanded by the U.N. went into effect, on terms that will save life but effective end Muslim control.

The increasingly brazen Serbian aggression is accompanied by denials that would have made Joseph Goebbels blush. Thus the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, said he had "ordered that not a cigarette butt land in Srebrenica." Serbian television said the 53 supposed victims were really Serbs who had been captured and killed.

Margaret Thatcher, the former British Prime Minister, called on the West to use its air power and let the Bosnian Government buy weapons to fight. "We cannot let things go on like this," she said. "It is evil."

Lady Thatcher's remarks seemed only to increase the defensiveness of both British and American officials. Secretary of State Warren Christopher dismissed her appeal as "rather emotional." As if, when more than 100,000 people have been killed and 1 million expelled because of their religion, emotion is inappropriate.

But why is it America's business? If the Europeans have failed to meet the challenge, why look to us? The answer is that this country is the only superpower. And the world will not move unless and until our President does.

Under the headline "Bosnia Waits for Clinton," Joe Rogaly wrote in *The Financial Times*, London, last week:

"Only President Clinton can stop the Serbs \* \* \* It is up to the United States to decide whether the artillery used against women and children in Srebrenica and elsewhere should be bombed. If—when—it does, its NATO allies will participate or acquiesce."

The President, evidently embarrassed by the assault on Srebrenica, said he was looking again at all options. But he still seems unwilling to do anything that might actually worry the Serbian aggressors.

The trouble is that the fig leaf Mr. Clinton has used to cover a do-nothing policy has vanished. The fig leaf was the peace plan proposed by Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance. Any military intervention, it was argued, would be fatal to "the peace process."

There is no longer any pretense of a peace process. Even Lord Owen, who for months furiously argued against military intervention, has said that if the Serbs "are hell-bent on taking other towns, then we will have to meet this assault on Muslim towns with military action."

It is understandable that Bill Clinton prefers to avoid meaningful action in Bosnia. He is determined to be a domestic President—to tackle the terrible problems afflicting the United States at home. So he does not want to use his political capital on Bosnia.

But an American President who rallies his people to a good cause abroad does not lose political capital; he gains it. Indeed, if George Bush had used his standing after the Persian Gulf war to fight for a domestic program, he might still be President.

There are many horrors in the world today—but none worse than the unapologetic aggression and murder in Bosnia, and none so central to the established American interest in a peaceful Europe. Joe Rogaly, the *Financial Times* columnist, wrote that Lady Thatcher had made Britons ask themselves, "Where do I stand?" He answered:

"We must not accept that no military counterforce can be deployed when a gang of warriors, acting in the name of national identity, commits every atrocity, every slaughter, in order to gain Lebensraum on European soil. If we do, we are nothing."

And if we do, we Americans are nothing.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN E. ADAMS

#### HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, 1993, when Dr. John E. Adams

died, children throughout the world lost a great advocate and I lost a very dear friend.

As the executive director of Holt International Children's Services, Jack Adams was a pioneer in the field of adoption. "I have a simple vision," he once said, "It is that we some day have a world where every child is wanted \* \* \* a world in which each child is adequately and permanently nurtured as a wanted person by his parents, whether they are biological or adoptive."

Without Jack, I never could have adopted my two daughters. Without Jack's faith in me—despite the fact that never before had an unmarried U.S. citizen adopted a foreign child—Lee Heh and Holly could never have entered and enriched my life. Without his compassion, dedication, and love, the thousands of children he helped place throughout the world would not enjoy the lives and families they have today.

Jack was recognized throughout the world for his efforts on behalf of children. He served on the United Nations committee of experts who developed guidelines for international foster care and adoption, he spoke at the Milan World Conference on Adoption and Foster Care in 1971, and he was active in the development of the "International Rights of the Child" which was a part of the United Nations International Year of the Child in 1979.

I wish to offer my condolences to his wife, Jan, his four children, his two grandchildren, and to all the thousands of children and parents whose lives he enriched, whose needs he answered, and whose love he shared. Our world is a better place for Jack's having been here.

#### WESTVIEW CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

#### HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to Westview Christian Reformed Church located in my congressional district in Grand Rapids, MI.

On June 23, 1993, Westview Christian Reformed Church will be 100 years old. Formerly known as Broadway Christian Reformed Church in the lower westside of the city, it was established as the second English-speaking Christian Reformed Church in North America. Broadway was organized with assistance from the Alpine Avenue Christian Reformed Church, a Dutch-speaking congregation. Broadway was blessed and grew through the period of 1893 to 1963. In 1963, the congregation changed its location, built a new facility, and changed its name to Westview.

The people of Westview Church have given of themselves for many years to their church and to their community. Their contributions have made a significant impact on many people, both within the church membership and those with whom it has come into contact through these many years.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a better place in which to live because

of the presence of Westview Christian Reformed Church. I encourage my House colleagues to join with me in extending our sincere congratulations to the congregation at Westview and we pray God's continued blessings on them in their next century.

#### THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND POLICY ACT OF 1993

#### HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, 90 years ago President Theodore Roosevelt established the Nation's first national wildlife refuge on Pelican Island in my home State of Florida. He created it to protect wading birds preyed upon by the fashion industry for their decorative plumes.

What would President Roosevelt say of the abused Refuge System in 1993? Today we permit military practice-bombing of refuges. We allow jet ski noise and wakes to drive nesting birds and wildlife from refuges. In fact, the GAO reported in 1989 that harmful, incompatible activities threaten nearly 60 percent of the Nation's wildlife refuges.

Today's System hardly provides the refuge for imperiled fish and wildlife President Roosevelt envisioned. That is why I have introduced H.R. 833, the National Wildlife Refuge System Management and Policy Act of 1993. My bill would establish precise purposes for the System, improve the compatibility determination process governing secondary uses, establish comprehensive planning requirements, and provide for interagency coordination in maintaining refuge resources.

On the issue of hunting, let me say this. President Roosevelt was not only a famed conservationist, but also a noted hunter. Nevertheless, he saw a utility in setting aside lands to conserve, restore, and manage fish and wildlife. My bill reaffirms the right to compatible recreation such as hunting and fishing where congruent with a refuge's purpose. H.R. 833 does not legislate a Systemwide prohibition on hunting.

Celebrate the 90th anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System by cosponsoring H.R. 833.

#### BAKERSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

#### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Bakersfield High School's first 100 years of dedicated service to the education of young people in Kern County, CA.

When opened on January 12, 1893, in two rented rooms on the upper floor of the Railroad Avenue School, Bakersfield High School had a faculty of two teachers and a student



body of 30. Today, Bakersfield High School occupies multiple buildings on a 25-acre campus and the student body has reached almost 5,000.

Over the past 100 years, Bakersfield High School has not only grown in terms of students and physical plant, but also in terms of academic and extracurricular pursuits. In 1893, Bakersfield High School provided advanced instruction in literary and scientific subjects. Today, the school offers instruction in a full array of subjects to prepare students for higher education and for their careers.

Bakersfield High School has also had a long history of outstanding sports teams—especially football teams, which won the State championship seven times from 1916–27—and an active student body both at the school and in the community. The student newspaper, *The Blue & White*, has been published since 1914 and yearly theater plays have been a mainstay since 1902.

Throughout its history, the staff and faculty of Bakersfield High School have remained dedicated to the school's timeless mission statement:

Bakersfield High School is committed to a quality educational program, responsible to the needs of its students within a safe, nurturing environment. The staff, students, parents and community assume responsibility for each student's academic and personal success. Recognizing the worth and dignity of each student, Bakersfield High School prepares all students to achieve their fullest potential. Our goal is to produce students who make informed decisions as they become responsible citizens and productive members of society.

The success of Bakersfield High School in meeting the educational needs of its students can be seen in the success of those who have graduated from Bakersfield High School. Governor of California and Chief Justice Earl Warren; Hall of Famer and sportscaster Frank Gifford; prominent Bakersfield citizen and businessman Jim Burke; Chicago School District Administrator Dr. Ruth Love; and mayor of Bakersfield Bob Price are just a few of the outstanding graduates of Bakersfield High School.

For 100 years, Bakersfield High School has served the young people and the community of Bakersfield, and I am sure it will continue to do so for many, many more years.

#### NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM CELEBRATES 90TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague SAM GIBBONS in celebrating the 90th anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Refuge System is the only network of lands and waters the country has set aside specifically to conserve and manage fish and wildlife.

From the tiny Pelican Island refuge in Florida, established 90 years ago this month to protect brown pelicans and other birds, the

Refuge System has grown to include over 480 units and more than 90 million acres. Today's Refuge System provides habitat for over 700 species of birds, 200 mammals, and 300 amphibians and reptiles.

Throughout its history, the National Wildlife Refuge System has been a cornerstone of our Nation's efforts to conserve wildlife. In the early years of this century, dozens of refuges were established to preserve the remaining breeding grounds for egrets, herons, gulls, terns, and other birds whose plumage was fancied by the millinery trade. In later years, refuges were established to protect the wetlands of the prairie States that are so important to our waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Long before there was an Endangered Species Act, there were, of course, endangered species. National wildlife refuges played an important role in conserving many of these species, from the brown pelican to the whooping crane.

Since the passage of the Endangered Species Act, we have dramatically increased the number of critically imperiled species protected by the National Wildlife Refuge System. In my home State of California, we have over 35 national wildlife refuges. Thirteen of these were established explicitly to conserve one or more endangered species.

In southern California, for example, the Bitter Creek, Hopper Mountain, and Blue Ridge refuges were established to protect habitat for the California condor. Sweetwater Marsh and Tijauana Slough refuges were established to conserve the light-footed clapper rail. In Riverside, important habitat for the Coachella Valley fring-toed lizard is protected by the Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

Unfortunately, as important as the National Wildlife Refuge System is to our Nation's wildlife, it is a system with many problems. The health of many of our refuges has been undermined by harmful economic and recreational uses, inadequate water supplies, poor planning, and lack of direction.

I am proud to have joined my friend and colleague SAM GIBBONS as cosponsor of the National Wildlife Refuge System Management and Policy Act of 1993, a bill that will put the Refuge System on a steady course for the future. This bill is essential if the Refuge System is to live up to its significant potential.

#### REVERE BEACH STUDY

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that I hope will ultimately lead to the restoration and protection of America's first public beach. Revere Beach, located in the city of Revere, MA, holds the distinction of being the first beach in the Nation that was established for public enjoyment and preservation. It is truly one of New England's great natural assets—a beautiful crescent beach, easily accessible to an urban area, rich in history and with numerous recreational resources. Revere Beach is not only

significant as the first ocean property acquired and managed for the public good, but it is also an important example of open space preservation. The bill I am reintroducing today would require the Department of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of including Revere Beach as a part of the National Park System. Last year this same study bill was unanimously passed by both the House and the Senate, but then with a pocket-veto issued by former President George Bush, the bill was terminated. It is my hope that under the new Clinton administration this bill will not only find support within the House and Senate, but from the President as well.

It was in the early 1890's when Mr. Charles Eliot, alarmed at the rapid development and loss of natural beach and ocean panorama at Revere Beach, appealed to the Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission to take action and establish a public recreation area at Revere Beach. Eliot commented at the time that such a move was "a difficult and novel question, the beach being the first that I know of to be set aside and governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people."

Revere Beach first became a summer resort attraction in the mid-1800's because of its accessibility by rail to the city of Boston. Its popularity gave rise to numerous resort hotels, restaurants, bathhouses, and dance halls. By the early 1900's, lively and colorful amusements lined Revere Beach Boulevard including carousels, roller coasters, fun houses, and various games of chance. Rather than evolving as an exclusive enclave of the wealthy, it represented the first time a seaside recreation areas was set aside for the enjoyment of a basically working class urban population. It is a slice of American history that deserves to be preserved and appreciated for generations to come.

Revere Beach illustrates a way of life, a stage in the development of the American social and cultural life not preserved elsewhere in the National Park System. It is not connected with famous people or events, but embodies the spirit of an era and the development of the American way of life. This beach was a place for working class Americans to enjoy the pleasures of a seaside resort usually reserved for the wealthy. Its easy accessibility to mass transit make it a location to be enjoyed by all.

As Americans take shorter vacations, closer to home, we need to adjust our recreational resources to reflect these new patterns. The accessibility of Revere Beach makes it a perfect destination for a day or weekend trip. Preservation of the public facilities, the historic structures and the beautiful beach at this old resort would make this unique site available to people without the means of travel to wilderness areas and large parks.

I recall taking daily summer swims at Revere Beach as a boy. Located a short ride on the Blue Line from Boston, Revere Beach was a schoolboy's summer paradise. I have fond memories of the sun and sand, ice cream and hot dogs, and the hundreds of people escaping the city heat and bathing in the cool, clean water. Inclusion of Revere Beach in our system of national parks and recreation areas would avail future generations from around the country the opportunity to enjoy fully this his-

beach and help to return it to the pristine recreational preserve of the common people. I am hopeful that my colleagues will once again show their support for this legislation and I encourage them to cosponsor this measure, one which I believe deserves the enthusiastic support of this body.

**TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO POLICE  
SERGEANT JOHN CONROY**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chicago Police Sergeant John J. Conroy on the special occasion of his retirement.

Sergeant Conroy came to the department March 1, 1957, and has worked in numerous positions of responsibility, risk, and protection of the public, particularly on the South Side of Chicago. He represents the highest standard of public service. He truly can be considered a friend of the people of the Chicago community and is to be commended on his retirement after a distinguished law enforcement career of 36 years.

John is retiring in order to spend more time with his family. He and his wife Carol have spent their entire married life together as residents of Chicago's 18th ward.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Sergeant Conroy for his tremendous contributions to our community. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting him for his many years of commitment and wishing him the best in the years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO CHARLES MEADOW**

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Charles Meadow, a beautiful new housing community for elderly and disabled citizens in the congressional district I represent. Charles Meadow will be dedicated on June 13, 1993, in Tiffin, OH.

I want to commend Mercy Hospital of Tiffin, the Sisters of Mercy, St. Charles Hospital of Oregon, OH, and everyone else involved in making the Charles Meadow project a reality. Its construction stands as testimony to what a community can do when citizens cooperate and work hard for the common good.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Meadow is in a building formerly used for manufacturing. The building now has within it 28 impressive housing units for the elderly and the disabled, and I am confident that it will be a place of warmth, comfort, and security to all those who will dwell there.

I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in wishing the people of Charles Meadow the best of luck in the years ahead, and in congratulating them for all

they have done to bring this great new facility to Seneca County, OH.

**TRIBUTE TO ROBERT F. FURILLO**

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. Robert F. Furillo, the 32d postmaster of Youngstown, OH.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Furillo was appointed to the top post this year after serving the U.S. Postal Service for 28 years. He began his distinguished career as a letter carrier and moved along the hierarchy to eventually become the postmaster. He has served in a number of capacities, including manager of commercial accounts, director of customer service and, most recently, director of field operations.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Postal Service handles huge volumes of mail everyday. The elevation of Mr. Furillo to a position in which he oversees a branch of this massive process is a tribute to his hard work and dedication.

I commend you, Mr. Furillo, on your appointment. I join your daughters, Lisa and Gina, in taking great pride in your accomplishment.

**MSGR. HENRY J. KLOCKER  
HONORED**

**HON. DAVID MANN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, please join me in congratulating Monsignor Henry J. Klocker on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination, which he will celebrate on Sunday, April 25, 1993.

Monsignor. Klocker, of Our Lady of Lodes Catholic Church in Cincinnati, OH, has been an integral part of the parish community and the Cincinnati community as a whole. He is originally from Kenwood and attended Purcell High School and local seminaries.

For more than 20 years Monsignor. Klocker served as the director of the Catholic Student Missions Crusade. In this capacity he taught about the needs of the missions and raised money and prayers for their support.

In addition to celebrating the anniversary of his ordination this Sunday, Monsignor. Klocker will also be celebrating his retirement from Our Lady of Lodes parish. At the age of 75 the monsignor has brought the love of Jesus to many individuals in Cincinnati and beyond. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I ask you to join with me in wishing Msgr. Henry J. Klocker all the best in his retirement.

**TRIBUTE TO RABBI JOHN  
SHERWOOD**

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Rabbi John Sherwood, who is retiring after 22 years with Temple Emet in Woodland Hills. On May 28, Rabbi Sherwood will lead his final Shabbat service at Temple Emet. He will be sorely missed by his congregation, to whom he has been a source of intellectual and spiritual guidance for two decades.

Any visitor to Temple Emet would immediately understand how much Rabbi Sherwood has meant to the congregation. He is the author of the Temple's High Holy Day Prayer Book, as well as numerous other liturgical works. Spiritual leadership comes naturally to Rabbi Sherwood, who before he came to Temple Emet, helped launch Reform Judaism in Western Canada.

But Rabbi Sherwood has contributed more to Temple Emet than the written word. An avid photographer, his fascinating pictures of Judaism from around the world are on exhibit in a gallery he created at Temple Emet.

Rabbi Sherwood is as active outside as inside the temple. He has served the Jewish community as president of the San Francisco Valley Interfaith Council, was chaplain for the Los Angeles Police Department, and has been a member of the Northridge Hospital Foundation Human Use and Research Committee. As his résumé attests, Rabbi Sherwood is a man for all the people. His sense of community extends to everyone.

Los Angeles—and any other large city for that matter—could use more leaders such as Rabbi Sherwood. His devotion to his congregation and beyond is an inspiration to us all. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him a long, healthy, and happy retirement.

**THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
SYSTEM**

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague, SAM GIBBONS, to commemorate an important milestone: the 90th anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System. This magnificent System comprises 485 units, including at least one in all 50 States, and is larger than our National Park System. Despite its size and importance, the Refuge System is perhaps the country's best kept conservation secret.

President Theodore Roosevelt—a great conservationist—set aside tiny Pelican Island, in Florida's Indian River, as a preserve for brown pelicans and other birds on March 14, 1903 marking the beginning of the Refuge System. This was a great start.

Now, 90 years later, the National Wildlife Refuge System has grown into a spectacular



accomplishment. The 91 million-acre system protects critical remnants of our dwindling wetlands, forests, prairies, deserts and other habitats. Today, over 170 endangered species spend at least part of their life cycle on these refuges. With a growing list of endangered species conflicts on private and public lands, the refuges are becoming increasingly important for the Nation's wildlife.

While we celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Refuge System, we must also remember that this system is in trouble and we must work to maintain the ecological integrity of the refuges.

Just last year, we finally saw legislation enacted which will provide much needed protection for California's embattled fish and wildlife. Among other provisions, it will ensure that the wildlife refuges in California's Central Valley finally will receive adequate and dependable water supplies. The California refuges provide critical winter habitat for the great waterfowl populations of the Pacific flyway, yet in the past they received only a fraction of the water they needed. With the rapid development of California's open spaces, the wildlife refuges really are the lifeline for these birds. The new law will make sure that the lifeline is a real one.

It is important that we all continue to do what we can to protect the Refuge System and the wildlife dependent upon it. This system will only grow in importance as development pressures constrict wildlife habitat. The Refuge System offers a tangible way we can help pass on the wildlife heritage of this country to our children. I am pleased to join in commemorating the National Wildlife Refuge System.

#### 90TH BIRTHDAY OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM CELEBRATED

##### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleague SAM GIBBONS in recognizing an important anniversary. A few weeks ago, when many of us were digging out from Saturday's huge storm, the Nation quietly celebrated the 90th birthday of our National Wildlife Refuge System.

Our Refuge System is unique in the world. No other Nation has set aside such a diverse network of habitat specifically to conserve its biological resources. Today, 90 years after President Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge at Florida's Pelican Island, the Refuge System has grown to encompass over 91 million acres of land and waters. Each of our 50 States contains at least one national wildlife refuge.

In my home State of New Mexico, we have seven national wildlife refuges containing over a third of a million acres. In my district, the Las Vegas refuge provides habitat for over 250 species of birds, including waterfowl, raptors, and shore birds. Resident mammals found at the refuge include pronghorn antelope and mule deer. At the Maxwell refuge,

50,000 ducks annually congregate for the winter. The refuge also provides important habitat for Canada geese, sandhill cranes, bald and golden eagles and numerous other species.

Unfortunately, all is not well with our National Wildlife Refuge System. Unchecked economic, recreational, and other uses have harmed habitat on many refuges. In a study released 2 years ago, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that a full 63 percent of our Nation's refuges harbored at least one activity that refuge managers reported as harmful.

Other refuges, especially those in the West, are caught in an endless struggle to find adequate water supplies, and contaminants have been documented on nearly 100 refuges.

To address the myriad problems undermining our National Wildlife Refuge System, I have joined my friend SAM GIBBONS as a cosponsor of the National Wildlife Refuge System Management and Policy Act of 1993 [H.R. 833]. The bill would clarify the purpose of the Refuge System, enhance planning of refuges and improve interagency coordination in the administration of the Refuge System.

I encourage other Members to join in commemorating the long history of the National Wildlife Refuge System by cosponsoring this important legislation.

#### POVERTY DATA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

##### HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, I introduced legislation that will help Congress target billions of dollars annually in Federal program funds to populations most in need.

The Poverty Data Improvement Act of 1993 (H.R. 1645) would require the Census Bureau to produce and publish poverty estimates for States, counties, cities, and school districts every 2 years. Currently, the only source of reliable poverty data below the national level is the decennial census. More than \$20 billion in Federal grants is allocated each year to State and local governments based on those poverty estimates.

Clearly, subnational intercensal poverty estimates represent an emerging data need that has profound implications for policy development and program administration. The infrequent production of small area poverty data has undermined the ability of many critical Federal programs to reach their target populations effectively. Perhaps the most notable example is the chapter 1 grant program for elementary and secondary schools, which we will reauthorize during the 103d Congress.

For the current 1992-93 school year, chapter 1 funds were allocated using poverty data from the 1980 census. That data reflects 1979 income, making the statistics 14 years out of date. Imagine developing foreign policy in 1993 based on the way the world looked in 1979. Understandably, we would have little confidence in the soundness of that policy.

The 1990 census income data, which reflects 1989 economic conditions, will be used

to allocate chapter 1 funds for the first time in the upcoming 1993-94 school year. At its best, the data will be nearly 5 years old. Furthermore, income data from 1989 fails to capture the effects of the recession that did not hit Eastern States until the spring of 1990. The decennial census poverty estimates may have the illusion of precision, but they are simply not accurate for program purposes.

The availability of more frequent, and therefore more accurate measurements of poverty for small areas will greatly improve the ability of policymakers to assess need and to develop program formulas accordingly. I believe that, as a matter of sound policy, we ought to ensure adequate and direct funding to produce that data on an ongoing basis.

The Census Bureau has already drafted a proposal for research and development of the methodology for producing intercensal poverty estimates. The estimated cost of the program is approximately \$450,000 annually. That figure represents only two one-thousandths of a percent of the funds that are allocated each year on the basis of poverty data, through such programs as chapter 1, the Job Training Partnership Act, community development block grants, the rural housing programs.

The Subcommittee on Census, Statistics and Postal Personnel, which I chair, will hold hearings in the coming months to assess the Census Bureau's proposed methodology for producing small area poverty estimates, identify issues that warrant further research, and determine a realistic timetable for publication of those figures. We will seek assistance from the National Academy of Sciences in evaluating the reliability of poverty estimates for different levels of geography. Timely data are an important factor in policy development; it also is important for policymakers to have confidence in the numbers upon which they rely.

Mr. Speaker, we need the capacity to identify demographic and economic forces that are changing more rapidly than our ability to measure them using traditional data collection methods. Accurate, useful, and timely data can serve as a solid foundation on which to build sound and cost-effective programs. H.R. 1645 represents an important start toward achieving that goal. I hope my colleagues will support this worthwhile legislation.

#### RECOGNITION OF FLORIDA'S BLACK COLLEGES

##### HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mrs. MEEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions and the legacy of the 12 black 2-year colleges that existed in Florida between 1949 and 1962 to provide post secondary education for black Floridians. I wish to recognize as well the contributions of their founding presidents and their dedicated faculty.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Florida Mr. Peterson has already identified each of the colleges and their presidents, since three of the colleges were within his district.

From 1949 to 1962 Florida system of black 2-year colleges were a distinct group of institu-

tions that took little and did much for so many for so long. The colleges, their presidents, and dedicated faculty and staff took the budding minds of students and connected them with the blessed benediction of a teacher, because they realized while others did not that they were working with diamonds in the rough.

These institutions and their presidents opened doors to education and doors to opportunity for a generation of black boys and girls for whom opportunities had previously been few and far between. These institutions provided hope where there was no hope, and taught its students to make a way out of no way.

These institutions helped to transform a generation of would be gladiators who perhaps could not design the arenas in which they competed and turned them into college presidents, distinguished educators, scientists, scholars, clerics, and other productive and distinguished citizens. The State of Florida and indeed this Nation is a much better place, because of the contributions made by these 12 colleges, their dedicated presidents, and their distinguished faculty.

C.M. SGT. WALLACE L. HUFFAKER  
HONORED

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to C.M. Sgt. Wallace L. Huffaker who retires on April 27 after more than 29 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force. For the past year, Chief Huffaker has been serving as the chief, base information management of the 363d Fighter Wing, Shaw AFB.

Originally from Santa Barbara, CA, and later growing up in Kansas City, MO, Chief Huffaker entered the Air Force in 1963. After completing military basic training at Lackland AFB, TX, he was assigned duties in administration at McConnell AFB, KS. In 1965, Chief Huffaker was deployed with the 469th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Korat Air Base, Thailand, to help support the air war over North Vietnam. In 1966, he was assigned to the 4392d Aerospace Support Group at Vandenberg AFB, CA.

Transferred to headquarters 5th Air Force, Fuchu Air Station, Japan, in 1969, Chief Huffaker was assigned in the operations command post and later served as the NCOIC HQ 5AF Command Section. In 1973, he was assigned to Williams AFB, AZ. He went on to technical training school at Keesler AFB, MS. Upon completion in 1975, Chief Huffaker was placed on a remote tour to Osan Air Base, Korea. There he served as the NCOIC of Operations for the USAF Postal Service and inspected postal units throughout Korea.

From there, Chief Huffaker transferred to the 1156th Technical Operations Squadron at Wheeler AFB, HI, he supervised the administrative functions of the squadron and 10 geographically separated units in the Pacific theater. Because of his personal drive for excellence and impeccable integrity, Chief Huffaker was assigned to the position of chief, Adminis-

tration Management on the Air Force Technical Applications Center [AFTAC] Inspector General team at Patrick AFB, FL in May 1980. There, he planned, scheduled, and conducted worldwide inspections on command units in support of the U.S. Atomic Energy Detection System.

Chief Huffaker was then selected to the position as director of administration for headquarters AFTAC's worldwide network of units. In support of NATO, he was assigned as chief of administration at the 7240th Air Base Squadron, Oslo, Norway in 1988. The following year, Chief Huffaker began serving as executive officer and superintendent to the director of information management, headquarters, U.S. Air Forces Europe [USAFE], Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

Chief Huffaker has attended Community College of the Air Force, earning an associates degree in administration. He also graduated from both the Military Airlift Command Non-Commissioned Officer Academy and the Air Force Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy.

Throughout his impressive career, he has been extensively decorated, including the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Achievement Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the Presidential Unit Citation, the Outstanding Unit Award with Valor and two oak leaf clusters, the Organizational Excellence Award with two oak leaf clusters, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

The unique insight, outstanding leadership, and distinctive accomplishments of Chief Master Sergeant Huffaker culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me, Chief Master Sergeant Huffaker's wife, Kathryn Ann "Tipton," and their son, Brian, in wishing him a happy and productive retirement.

#### THE VILLAGE GREEN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge a significant event in the history of The Village Green, a unique residential community in my district located in the city of Los Angeles. On Sunday, May 2nd, there will be a celebration commemorating the listing of The Village Green on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Village Green is a product of the "green belt movement" of the 1930's and 1940's, whose goal it was to provide moderate cost housing for growing urban populations. Planning began in 1935 for the construction in 1941 of what was originally known as Baldwin Hills Village, named for E.G. "Lucky" Baldwin who had purchased the property.

Reginald D. Johnson headed a group of architects whose vision emerged as a planned community of 95 buildings containing 627

units with 16 floor plans. The low density of 10 units per acre utilizes only 24 of the total 68 acres. The remaining 44 acres are devoted to green belts and garden courts.

America's involvement in World War II was well underway when the development was completed in 1942. With housing in short supply, units in the Village rented quickly.

The Baldwin family sold their interest in Baldwin Village in 1972 to new owners who converted the development into condominiums, and renamed it "The Village Green." The Village Green Home Owners Association, through its elected board of directors, assumed management of the completed complex after the sale of the last unit in 1978.

In the 50 years since it was constructed, the complex has received many design awards. In 1946, the Museum of Modern Art in New York named it one of the most significant works of architecture in the Nation. The Village Green has also been recognized for architectural excellence by the American Institute of Architects, and the Cultural Heritage Board of the City of Los Angeles which honored the complex as a cultural historic landmark.

However, more important than any architectural prize is the recognition the residents of The Village Green deserve for the quiet way in which they have demonstrated how ethnically diverse communities can succeed. In a society that has become increasingly polarized, they stand as an example more communities should strive to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues join me in congratulating The Village Green on its richly deserved place on the National Register of Historic Places, and the many residents who have created such a special community.

#### EAGLE SCOUTS HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues two outstanding young individuals from the 3d Congressional District of Illinois who have recently completed a major goal in their Scouting careers. On Sunday, April 18, 1993, Christopher R. Brosilo and Richard Soto, Jr. were honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

Christopher first joined St. Mary Star of the Sea Cub Scout Pack 4441 in 1983. Two years later, he became a Webelos Scout earning numerous activity badges and in 1986 graduated to Boy Scouting. He supported his troop in several positions including: Webelos den chief, patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and junior assistant scoutmaster. At the same time he earned 22 merit badges, Toting' Chip Badge and the Ad Altare Dei Religious Award. Christopher's Eagle Scout project involved organizing the revitalization of part of a hiking trail at the Little Red Schoolhouse in Palos Heights, IL.

Richard also joined St. Mary Star of the Sea Cub Scout Pack 4441 in 1983. In 1985, he became a Webelos Scout and 1 year later graduated to Boy Scouting. Richard served his



troop at several levels including: den chief, recruiter, patrol leader, chaplain's aid, scribe and junior assistant scoutmaster. In addition, he earned 21 merit badges, Junior Leadership Training Badge, Totin' Chip Badge, and the Ad Altare Dei Religious Award. Richard's Eagle Scout project organized his troop to work with the handicapped residents of Misericordia Home in Chicago.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. Christopher and Richard have clearly demonstrated such abilities through their dedicated community service and deserve special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by such fine young men, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Christopher and Richard for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the rank of Eagle. Let us wish them the very best in all of their endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO BURTON K. DAVIS

#### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipient of the 1993 Outstanding Citizen of the Year Award presented by the Toms River-Ocean County Chamber of Commerce—Mr. Burton K. Davis.

President of Home Town Diary, Inc., and owner of the Home Town Travel Agency, Mr. Davis is an integral part of the Ocean County community. He is also actively involved in numerous civic organizations. He serves as a board member of the Toms River-Ocean County Chamber of Commerce and Community Medical Center; president of the American Heart Association; and maintains membership in the First United Methodist Church of Toms River; the Scottish Rite of Masonry and the Crescent Shrine Temple of Trenton.

His past activities include the presidency of the Beachwood-Berkeley Rotary as a Paul Harris fellow; volunteer for the United Way; cofounder of the Beachwood Little League; presidency of the Beachwood Fire Company; exempt member of the New Jersey Firemen's Association; service as a Big Brother of America; and recipient of the Toms River Schools Hall of Fame Award.

I am pleased to recognize this most deserving citizen who has contributed so much to the State, county, community, and enriched the lives of so many individuals.

#### TRIBUTE TO TERRA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

#### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Terra Tech-

nical College, which, in addition to celebrating its 25th anniversary, is about to open a brand new student activities center.

Terra Technical College is in Fremont, OH, a great city in the congressional district I am proud to represent. Every time I have had the chance to learn about Terra Tech, either as a Congressman or a State senator, I have found it to be an educational institution of the highest caliber. Ever since it was established as the Vanguard Technical Institute in 1968, the administrators, faculty, and students of Terra Tech have shown a unique and admirable commitment to learning, progress, and vision.

It is this vision that allows us to commemorate the grand opening of Terra's new student activities center on May 16, 1993. Its construction stands as testimony to the ability of Terra Tech to achieve important goals and to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the people of Terra Technical College as they celebrate their 25th anniversary and their new facility. Terra Technical College deserves our respect and our applause. As a Congressman, I am very proud of its past and excited about its future.

#### THIRTY-THREE PERCENT

#### HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, thirty-three percent.

The percentage of Americans open to the possibility that the Holocaust's extermination of 6 million Jews never happened.

A third of all Americans who do not feel the pain of love ones lost in the concentration camps of Auschwitz and Buchenwald \* \* \* cannot share in the tears shed for children killed for the crime of being Jewish \* \* \* will never understand the universal warning of the survivors that it can happen again.

The powerful story of these survivors is told each year in Philadelphia at the Memorial for the Six Million—a story told both in English and Yiddish as well as in their faces which convey an understanding of the Holocaust's meaning far better than mere words.

This week we commemorate the lives of the 6 million who perished at the hands of the Nazis with the opening of the American Holocaust Museum. But a museum alone will not educate America to the lessons of the Holocaust. Each of us, in our own way, must assume the personal responsibility of educating our community to the horrors of the Holocaust. "Never again" is more than a call to remember, it is a call to educate—a calling to which all of us must respond.

#### TRIBUTE TO HAROLD WATERHOUSE AND LLOYD AHERN

#### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Messrs. Harold Waterhouse and Lloyd Ahern, who have been named "Co-Citizens-of-the-Year" by the Palisadian-Post.

Each year, the Palisadian-Post organizes a distinguished committee of local leaders to select a "Citizen of the Year." This year the committee has decided to honor two individuals who have worked in concert to protect and preserve the magnificent Pacific Palisades neighborhood in the congressional district I have the honor of representing.

Messrs. Waterhouse and Ahern are the founders and leaders of the "Palisades Home Defenders." As a result of the efforts of this group, the city of Los Angeles blocked construction of a large real estate development project that would have permanently marred the most scenic section of Pacific Palisades.

The Palisades Home Defenders made political history by producing a highly professional video to argue their case against allowing high rise structures to scar the Palisades environment. This imaginative and artistically crafted video was shown to the Planning Commission and distributed to each member of the Los Angeles City Council. This effort was accompanied by a highly successful petition drive organized by the Waterhouse and Ahern team.

I congratulate Messrs. Waterhouse and Ahern for committing themselves to the protection of their beloved community, and I wish them continued success in all future endeavors.

#### BOB TRAXLER: ONE MEMBER WHO REALLY CARED ABOUT HIS CONSTITUENTS

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to our former colleague and my own former Congressman, Bob Traxler. I believe that it is particularly appropriate to raise this matter today since we are at about the exact 19th anniversary of Bob's special election as the Congressman for Michigan's Eighth Congressional District. Bob is being feted on May 13 by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County, my home county, for his infectious leadership, a term which describes the essence of Bob Traxler.

Bob was one individual who constantly remind us that there was a time that the phrase public service and the job title public servant were honorable. He challenged each of us to recapture a spirit that has been too often maligned, and I sincerely hope to follow in his mode.

Mr. Speaker, no matter where I go in the Capitol complex, member after member, and

even several staff come up to ask me "How is Bob Traxler doing?" That is the high regard in which he is held within the House of Representatives. In fact, this town can't seem to get enough of him as even the Washington Post last week headlined, in part, one of its stories with "Traxler's Legacy."

Some people leave shoes to fill. Bob Traxler left a folk legend. In his 18½ years in Washington, he never, never, lost sight of serving the people who sent him here. Whether it was something as farsighted as his work on Great Lakes research with the Environmental Protection Agency, or satellite data analysis with the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, as immediate with his tireless work on behalf of disaster assistance for farmers that to this day serves as a model for disaster programs, or as personal as his involvement in the day to day problems that constituents had in dealing with Federal agencies, Bob Traxler was a Congressman who really did care about his constituents.

Over the years Bob's reputation has changed from one matter to another. When he came to Washington, his designation as "Bingo Bob" followed him from Lansing, where he authored legislation which legalized the conduct of bingo games as a fund raising activity. He had been described here as affable, humorous, approachable, and most importantly as a shrewd, astute politician who knew how to get things for his district. As a member of the Appropriations Committee's "College of Cardinals," Bob chaired the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies for 4 years. He used his position to argue for policies that he believed were in the national interest, even when that meant that he had to work against the administration. He took the time to understand the problems that many of our colleagues faced in their communities, and deserves to be thanked for his willingness to help when bureaucrats would not.

Bob is now immensely enjoying his new role as a member of the board of trustees of Michigan State University, his alma mater, where he is using substantial skills to make MSU an even better institution for the future. As always, Bob Traxler remains an individual serving the public of Michigan while working tirelessly for those causes in which he believes.

Bob Traxler has left the Congress as a member. But his influence and his spirit remain here within many of us. I urge all of my colleagues to join in hearty congratulations as Bob Traxler is honored for his years of service by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAN ROWLAND AND BARBARA MCTIERNAN

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dan Rowland and Barbara McTiernan who will be honored at this year's ROSAS dinner on Sunday, April 18, 1993, in Brooklyn, NY.

Mrs. McTiernan and Mr. Rowland have demonstrated their commitment to and con-

cern for the New York community through years of service. Mrs. McTiernan, who is currently the president of the Park Slope Civic Council and the vice-chair of the Park Slope Ambulance Corps, has always been extremely active in the Prospect Park community.

She has been on the Prospect Park Advisory Committee and the Prospect Park Environmental Center, and is presently the vice president of development for the Prospect Park Alliance, where she served as coordinator of "You Gotta Have Park." In addition to these numerous positions, Mrs. McTiernan is also active in local arts and education.

Mr. Rowland, the former director of development and community affairs at the Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn, has served on the board of directors of the American Red Cross Brooklyn Chapter, the MHB Child Care Center, and the Park Slope Volunteer Ambulance Corps, among others.

In addition, Mr. Rowland is a member of numerous local organizations, including Community Board No. 6, the South Brooklyn Lions Club and the Cobble Hill Association.

I am sure that I speak on behalf of many members of the community, who have experienced the benefits of Mrs. McTiernan's and Mr. Rowland's hard work, when I thank these two remarkable individuals at this special occasion.

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

#### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, April 20, 1993*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD today an award-winning speech delivered by one of my constituents, Jeffrey Gubbiotti, of Oakville, CT. Jeffrey wrote this speech for a competition sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary. This year more than 147,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for 29 national scholarships totaling \$87,500, which was distributed among the top 29 winners. The contest theme this year was "My Voice in America's Future."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Jeffrey's "My Voice in America's Future" to my colleagues:

#### MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Jeffrey Gubbiotti, Connecticut Winner)

Democracy, communication plus participation equals success. Hypothetical case: Joanne Smith, a lawyer, wife, and mother of two, was overheard complaining to her friend while they were both waiting in line at the grocery store about the newly elected mayor of her city. This was not the first time that somebody heard about Joanne's incessant protest about the outcome of the election, as well as many other complaints about different issues and candidates voted upon throughout previous referendums in the city. One day, her hairdresser, while curling Mrs. Smith's hair, questioned her customer about her attendance and decision for the last balloting at the local school. Mrs. Smith replied that she was too busy with her career and running errands for the upcoming party that she and her family would be hosting to go to the polls and vote. Yet, five minutes later,

she began a discussion about how horrible a job the new mayor was doing. What's wrong with this picture?

The forefathers of this great nation, from George Washington to Thomas Jefferson, envisioned a strong government for a strong new country when they laid out the plans for America. They created a democracy, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. They held that all are equal, and should have equal representation. My voice in America's future must be true to the dreams of these forefathers and execute its share in the government of this nation.

First, America's future. This country has grown in power and importance in the world from July the Fourth, 1776 to today and will continue to grow. America's future is not only within itself, but also in the entire global community. We must act responsibly and responsibly, within the borders of the U.S.A. as well as past our borders, towards all other nations in the world. We must dedicate ourselves to liberty, equity, and the preservation of peace for all. My voice is a part of this. It, along with all the other millions of Americans' voices determines, directly and indirectly, this country's future. At times, my voice must be as strong as a thundering monsoon, while at other times, it needs to be as soft as a mother caresses her beautiful baby. As always, actions must be appropriate for their time.

My voice in America's future can be described using the five letters in the key word of the above phrase, "voice." The "V" for vote. From the age of 18 on, every citizen of the United States has a duty and responsibility to cast their vote on a question or candidate that appears on the ballot. We must take advantage of this incredible freedom and privilege that is given to us. The "O" for outstanding. My voice, as well as yours, should be our own, unique opinions and thoughts. We cannot let ourselves be brainwashed by others. For a democracy to work, all must participate for themselves. The "I" stands for initiate. If there is something we find wrong with anything that is subject to change by the government, we each must step up and voice our opinion. If curiosity kills the cat, silence destroys it. We need to get groups together and fight for what we believe is right. The "C" in voice stands for constant. No matter how strongly we feel on an issue one way or the other, we all must all participate all of the time. My voice will be unfaltering. And finally, the "E" for energetic. The old saying goes, "If something's worth doing, it's worth doing right." My friends, I cannot think of anything more worth doing than actively participating in my government and doing my share for America.

My voice in America's future is one of the many vital parts to have our own unique American democracy succeed. My voice must be one note harmonizing with all the others in a chorus of the voices of the millions of Americans singing out so that the whole world can hear, and beyond! Silence is mere consensus and inexcusable carelessness. We all must have some voice, some stake in our country's future, and properly use the great freedoms, liberties, and privileges that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution give to us. Don't be hypocritical and grossly abuse your rights like Joanne Smith. With rights comes responsibility that must be achieved. Empower people. Arise with your countrymen and cry out democracy all over the land.



HOLOCAUST STUDIES CENTER  
HONORED

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, This week, as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the heroic Jewish Warsaw ghetto uprising, I wish to recognize a milestone that has been reached by a center of learning in my district that is dedicated to maintaining public awareness of the important lessons of the Holocaust.

It seems appropriate that the Holocaust Studies Center at the Bronx High School of Science is celebrating its 15th anniversary this week. Just as the heroes of the Warsaw ghetto uprising have come to symbolize the strength of the Jewish people in the face of persecution, the young people who operate the Holocaust Studies Center and similar centers around the world represent the hope for a bright future based on the knowledge they gain from the careful study of history.

It is said that those who ignore history are destined to repeat it. Through its unmatched collection of books, photographs, documents and Holocaust-related materials, the center offers tangible reminders of the past, so that we can ensure that a tragedy of the magnitude of the Holocaust is never allowed to occur again.

Many people deserve credit for the growth and development of the Holocaust Center at Bronx High School of Science, including each of the more than 2,000 students who have participated in its programs. The center's director, Mr. Stuart Elenko, has served as the guiding light since its inception. He received the strong support of former principal Milton Kopelman, and continued backing of current principal Vincent Galasso. There are also many elected officials and local activists who helped secure the grant that began the center's work, and who continue to contribute their time and energy.

Although we celebrate this week, we also know that the work of the Holocaust Center is not complete. I read about an opinion poll taken this week that said one of every five Americans believes that the Holocaust may not have occurred. This is an astounding finding, considering the overwhelming evidence and personal accounts that have been compiled. This poll proves that right-minded people must remain vigilant in their efforts to educate and enlighten their fellow man.

Through the work of the Holocaust Center, we have a model and an inspiration for the work that must continue. On behalf of my constituents, I thank all the people who have made the center a success, and I vow my tireless efforts to help support their good work for many years to come.

ADDRESS OF T. TERRELL  
SESSUMS TO THE SIXTH FLORIDA/JAPAN  
EXECUTIVES MEETING

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1993

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, at a recent meeting of the Sixth Florida/Japan Executives in Miami, FL, on March 5, 1993, T. Terrell Sessums, chairman of the Florida Chamber of Commerce, was principal speaker. His remarks were so timely and cogent especially with regard to how one State views international commerce and its contribution to the State and country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all our colleagues will be interested in the thoughtful presentation that follows:

ADDRESS TO SIXTH FLORIDA/JAPAN  
EXECUTIVES MEETING

I am honored to speak to you today and appreciate the opportunity to share some information and several thoughts about Latin America, Japan, and the State of Florida. They concern the nature of the economy which is even now taking shape in this hemisphere, where democratic change and economic liberalization have combined with geography to profoundly improve the lives of millions in North and South America. These changes are accelerating the growth of business between Latin America and the world. My thesis today is that Japan will participate in this economic boom, that Florida will continue to be the crossroads between the continents and the gateway to Latin America, and that Florida and Japan have common interests in this process which make them natural partners.

Latin America and the Caribbean are now a market of approximately 430 million people with a combined Gross Domestic Product of over 1 trillion U.S. dollars. Total external debt for the region has finally begun to fall, and an increasing portion of the total is for commercial credit rather than government debt. And while debt levels are still high, what was a crisis of the 1980s appears to be a manageable problem today. Much of this improvement is a result of increasing privatization of state-owned industries in the region. Growing economies require increasingly sophisticated infrastructure to support their growth. Transportation, power, and telecommunications are improving throughout the region, largely through privatization and huge capital investments. Led by Chile, Mexico, and Argentina, regional governments have encouraged debt for equity swaps, converting their sovereign debt into foreign equity stakes in their infrastructure. In November of 1990, Argentina privatized its national telephone company and sold half to each of two investor groups backed by U.S. banks. In this one transaction, Argentina retired 10% of its foreign debt, gained billions in foreign investments to improve its phone system, and dramatically improved service to business and residential customers around the country. Infrastructure spending is only one aspect of an explosion of consumption in Latin America which has provided growing opportunity during the first years of this decade. The United States is the largest exporter to the region. Florida represents the largest portion of that trade to much of the region.

Florida has become a key player in the hub of Latin American activities. Our state's current population of 13.2 million would put us in the middle range of the nations of this hemisphere, but our 1992 Gross Domestic Product of \$240 billion would exceed all but the U.S., Canada and Brazil. Our economy is now larger than Argentina's, larger even than Mexico's. Total international trade for Florida last year totaled about \$35 billion, nearly 11% over 1991, which was 10% greater than 1990. Most of this growth is in exports—most of that is with Latin America and the Caribbean. Florida now has a dominant role in world commerce with Latin America and the Caribbean and will retain and expand that role as the region grows. Both U.S. and foreign companies choose Florida as a distribution center to markets in the region, using our unsurpassed capacity to move cargo to the region.

According to the British Florida Chamber of Commerce, the U.K., with 150 British firms employing over 25,000 here, is considered Florida's largest overseas investor. British exports to Florida are now estimated to be over \$1 billion annually and 70% of British exports are trans-shipped via Miami International Airport or the port of Miami to Latin America. Others exploit our unparalleled communication and passenger air linkages with the region to establish service or communications centers. The superior trade ties which make Florida attractive to these businesses are the product of geography, demography, and international infrastructure. Let's examine each of these.

If geography is destiny, Florida was fated to be the trading center of the Western Hemisphere. Although you sit at this moment in one of our state's major population centers, you are still far closer to Havana than to our state Capitol or Atlanta. Bogota and Caracas are much closer to us today than San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Mexico City is nearer than New York. For much of Florida, the nearest neighbors and the most important potential markets are in foreign countries rather than our own. Even without the other factors, geography alone would be sufficient to ensure Florida's international focus.

However, much more than geography has internationalized Florida. We're meeting today in the U.S. state with the strongest ethnic ties to the rest of the Western Hemisphere. Over its history, Florida has been part of 4 different nations (and 5 if you include our confederacy of the 1860s). The last 30 years have seen a tremendous increase in the internationalization of Florida, primarily through immigration from Latin America and the Caribbean. These new Floridians have brought with them skills and interests which have shifted our gaze increasingly overseas. Today, the languages of the rest of the hemisphere are better understood here than anywhere else in the U.S. When it's time to trade with our neighbors this gives us an overwhelming advantage.

While location and personal ties lay the foundation for our role as crossroads of the Americas, our international infrastructure has been the means of our trading success. We have developed a network of transportation, communications, finance and international services which allow businesses located here to cover all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

It is simple geography which has dictated the development of our international transportation network. Florida is closer to most of Latin America than any other state, and that basic fact has resulted in the finest air

and sea linkages with the region anywhere in the U.S. Our airports have the most frequent and convenient flights to the region, so much so that travelers often find it routine to travel between Central and South America via Miami. More Latin American and Caribbean airlines come here than to any other state, and if air cargo is moving to or from the region, it probably passes through here already.

Our 14 deep water ports dominate both cargo and cruise traffic within the region. In the Miami Customs District, which covers most ports on the east coast of Florida, 89% of export shipments are to Latin America and the Caribbean. A cruise to the region is likely to originate in South Florida, the No. 1 world center for that industry. Transportation of motor vehicles will likely involve our Port of Jacksonville, import center for both Japanese and European auto manufacturers. Whether it's petroleum at Port Everglades or bulk commodities at the Port of Tampa, (the closest American port to the Panama Canal) Florida's position and port infrastructure place it squarely at the center of North-South trade routes in this hemisphere. Even Mexico, with its long land border with the U.S., now looks to Florida ports to move its goods in and out. The reason for this also points to our prospective gains from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). That long land border is jammed to the point of paralysis with cross-border traffic. U.S.-Mexico trade doubled between 1987-90, and that growth will accelerate after NAFTA is adopted. The overflow of trade has already been forced to the sea lanes and is increasingly crossing the Gulf of Mexico to Florida.

Communications are critical to successful businesses, and here also Florida is the gateway to the hemisphere. Most U.S. calls to the Caribbean pass through switching centers located here by AT&T and other carriers and, for much of the region, Florida is a communications hub. Many businesses in Latin America find it more efficient to locate offices in Florida purely to maintain communication, as long distance from Florida is more reliable than intercity calls in much of Latin America. As governments in the region have moved to improve communications, Florida companies have found a new role as suppliers to the newly privatized phone services. Florida based operations are now building communications infrastructure throughout Latin America, from fiber-optic lines in Chile to cellular networks in Brazil. Every change in the region brings new opportunities to Florida and companies based here.

Successful international operations require other services, of course. Finance, law, accounting, freight forwarding and customs brokerage, even translation. All are necessary in some measure to do business internationally. By now it may not surprise you to learn that Florida is the nation's second

leading international banking state, after New York, with banking offices from Europe, Japan, and every part of Latin America. The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) has just established an office in Florida to provide greater service to Florida businesses with trade finance needs. Our legal sector offers expertise and linkage with the region unmatched even in New York or Washington. Our international services sector has developed a sophistication to match the increasing volume and complexity of commerce within our region.

I also want to mention the role of our state government, which has recognized the importance of fostering international business in Florida. Our Department of Commerce maintains a strong Division of International Trade to promote international business in Florida. We maintain a network of foreign offices abroad, including one in Tokyo. I think it does say something about state attitudes towards trade that more U.S. states have special offices in Japan than in Washington, D.C. Florida, I'm glad to say, has an office in both places.

Beyond the government commitments represented by the international operations of our Departments of Citrus, Commerce, Agriculture and Education, Florida has also devoted its efforts to acting strategically in international affairs. The Florida International Affairs Commission (FIAC) is charged with a broad range of international oversight duties, including reviews of proposed state laws for their potential effect on international business. FIAC also works with the U.S. Congress to preserve Florida's strategic interests in the face of proposals such as NAFTA or the recent revisions to the International Banking Act. In this way, the state attempts to protect the interests of international businesses in Florida and to preserve stability in our international business climate. I'm glad to say that the Florida Chamber was an early partner with the state in the development of FIAC.

The latest example of the Chamber's cooperation with state government is the development of Enterprise Florida, which holds the promise to fully integrate economic development in Florida under a joint venture between business and government. I'm pleased to say that this idea was developed under the leadership of the Florida Chamber, and the Chamber will continue to play a strong role in its development. This is a good example of the cooperation between business and government which has become the norm in Florida. In this matter, we may have learned from the Japanese experience. We have found that a cooperative relationship between government and business benefits both.

Florida has not only become the crossroads of North-South trade between the Americas, but also the counterpoint for connecting East-West trade to the North-South business axis. Europeans and Asians have found that

Florida acts as a transportation, financial and service hub for doing business in Latin America.

The expansion of business opportunities in consumer electronics, telecommunications, and other high tech areas portends tremendous opportunities for Floridians to facilitate and broker Japanese-Latin American trade. In many instances, we simply need to joint venture existing institutions and organizations that are presently doing bilateral trade with our state and Latin America and Japan.

An example of this business-government cooperation is the Southeast U.S./Japan Association, chaired this year by John C. Bierley of Tampa, which is dedicated to developing relations between Japan and our region of the U.S. Their recent annual meeting was a splendid event held in Orlando and was attended by the governors of the seven southeastern states, including our own Governor, Lawton Chiles, who has given high priority to international business relations. The Japan-America Society of Central Florida has developed a Japanese relationship with Central Florida which is one of the best in the U.S.

Also significant to the Florida/Japan relationship are our educational connections. The Florida-Japan Linkage Institute, co-based nearby at the University of South Florida and St. Petersburg Junior College, supports a number of business and educational programs to develop the relationship between Florida and Japan. Our University of West Florida operates a branch campus at Kobe (Japan) and supports exchanges of Japanese and Florida students. The Dade County school system operates a special bicultural Japanese/English program for the benefit of both Japanese and Florida students.

Finally, perhaps the best indicator of the growing Florida/Japan relationship is the increase in Japanese activity here. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) has maintained a promotion officer in Florida for some time now, and the number of Japanese corporations and banks with offices here is increasing quickly. This Florida/Japan executives meeting is the latest step in our growing relationship, and your presence here shows your readiness to go further in the process.

We at the Florida Chamber of Commerce, in partnership with state government and local communities, can help you benefit from the Florida advantages I've described to you today, to ensure your full participation in the economic boom in this hemisphere. As I close, I want to reaffirm my commitment and that of the Chamber and our International Development Committee, chaired by W. Reeder Glass of Miami, to assist you in any way we can to strengthen the business and personal relationship between Florida and Japan.



